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CLIMBING ROSES



Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James (U. S. Plant Patent No. 28) is a new golden yellow climber, reported to be hardy and likely to bloom more than once

CLIMBING ROSES

BY

G. A. STEVENS

*Secretary and Associate Editor, of The American Rose Society
Author "Roses in the Little Garden," and "How to Grow Roses"
in collaboration with Robert Pyle and J. Horace McFarland*



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FOREWORD

EVER since, in joint authorship with Robert Pyle and G. A. Stevens, I aided in bringing through the seventeenth edition of "How to Grow Roses," I have hoped to participate in a similar work relating to the kind of roses I most enjoy. It is, consequently, with much satisfaction that these introductory sentences are written for this book by my associate, G. A. Stevens.

There are two sorts of garden books, as I see them. Compilation, more or less careful; inquiry, either diligent or casual, and a fair literary style can be united to produce useful books of this sort. But such books cannot possibly have the value, the appeal, of those that are actually lived into the printed page. This first presentation of "Climbing Roses" is that sort of book, for Mr. Stevens has, in his association with me at Breeze Hill, had contact, almost every day in the year, with a very large and critically considered collection of the climbing roses that are winter-hardy in central Pennsylvania. Therefore, he writes "from life," as it were, and additionally has the advantage of first-hand knowledge of all the climbing roses of all the world through the correspondence and contacts of the American Rose Society, of which he is Secretary.

After almost a score of years of peculiarly intimate amateur relationship with roses in general, superimposed on a lifetime observation of climbing

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roses from the days of the old Prairie Queen to the Dr. W. Van Fleet and Blaze of today, I find myself more fully convinced that climbing roses are the best introduction to rose-love, rose-use, rose-extension. There are no complications about most of them. They endure so much neglect, while so abundantly rewarding care, that they promptly endear themselves to the amateur.

While this volume has been prepared to be helpful to the rose-beginner, the summation of experience it contains will not be without use to the rose-expert. It aims to extend the use of the newer and better climbing roses.

The list of varieties in Chapter VIII is as accurate and complete as research and effort can make it.

It is a matter of mere justice to state the facts of publication, which have involved a combination between the publisher, the author, and the printer to produce a lavishly illustrated, carefully prepared book at a price out of ordinary commercial range. The author abandons his royalty, the printer has ravaged his friends for the use of accurate colored pictures, and the publisher will make this book available to all America.

It is sent forth in high hopefulness that many will be led into rose-relations through it.

J. HORACE McFARLAND

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CLIMBING ROSES

CHAPTER I

THE IMPORTANCE OF CLIMBING ROSES

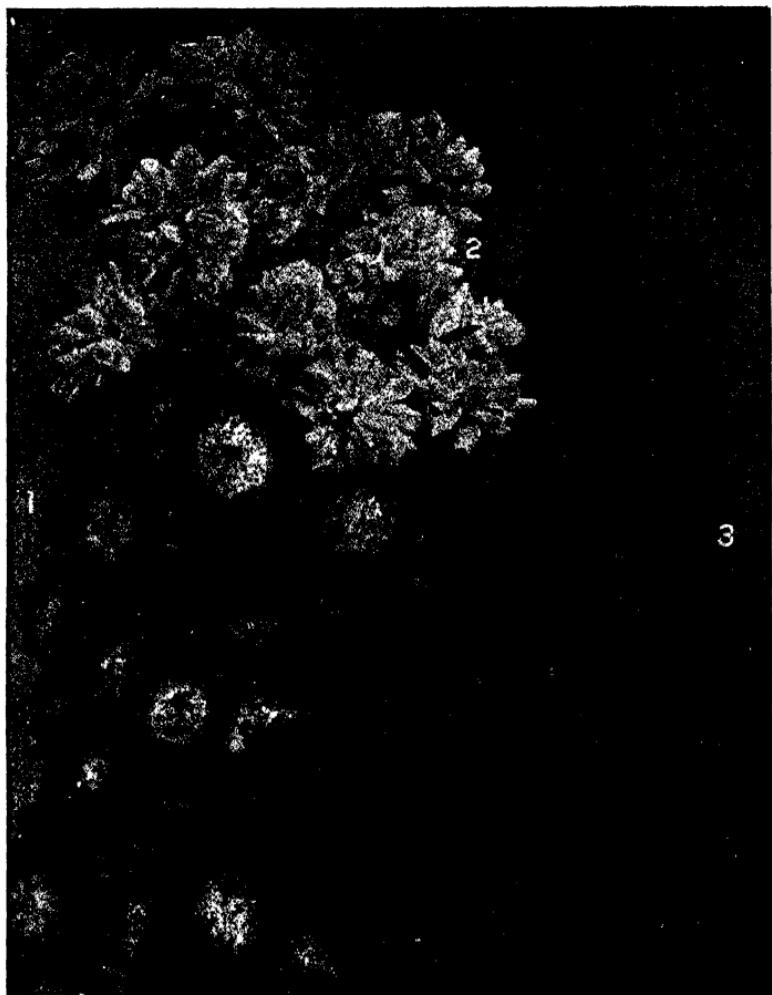
WHEN the amateur gardener has passed through the feverish period of devotion to annual flowers, gladiolus, dahlias, and other passing fancies, he comes at last to appreciate the merits of sound perennials, well-grown shrubs, and the glory that envelops a tree. Somewhere in his progress he encounters a need for roses. This need lies deep in the human heart, for roses have been cultivated longer than anybody can remember, and farther back than any records can reach. The love of roses has apparently existed as long as the home itself.

The northern hemisphere of the earth, where all great civilizations arose, abounds in wild roses. Our earliest ancestors selected the roses which they liked from the woods and fields and planted them about the entrances to their caves and in the gardens of their rude houses. Generation after generation of men selected generation after generation of roses, developing in the course of ages many different kinds and types, depending on the tastes and needs of the men who grew them and the species from which they sprang.

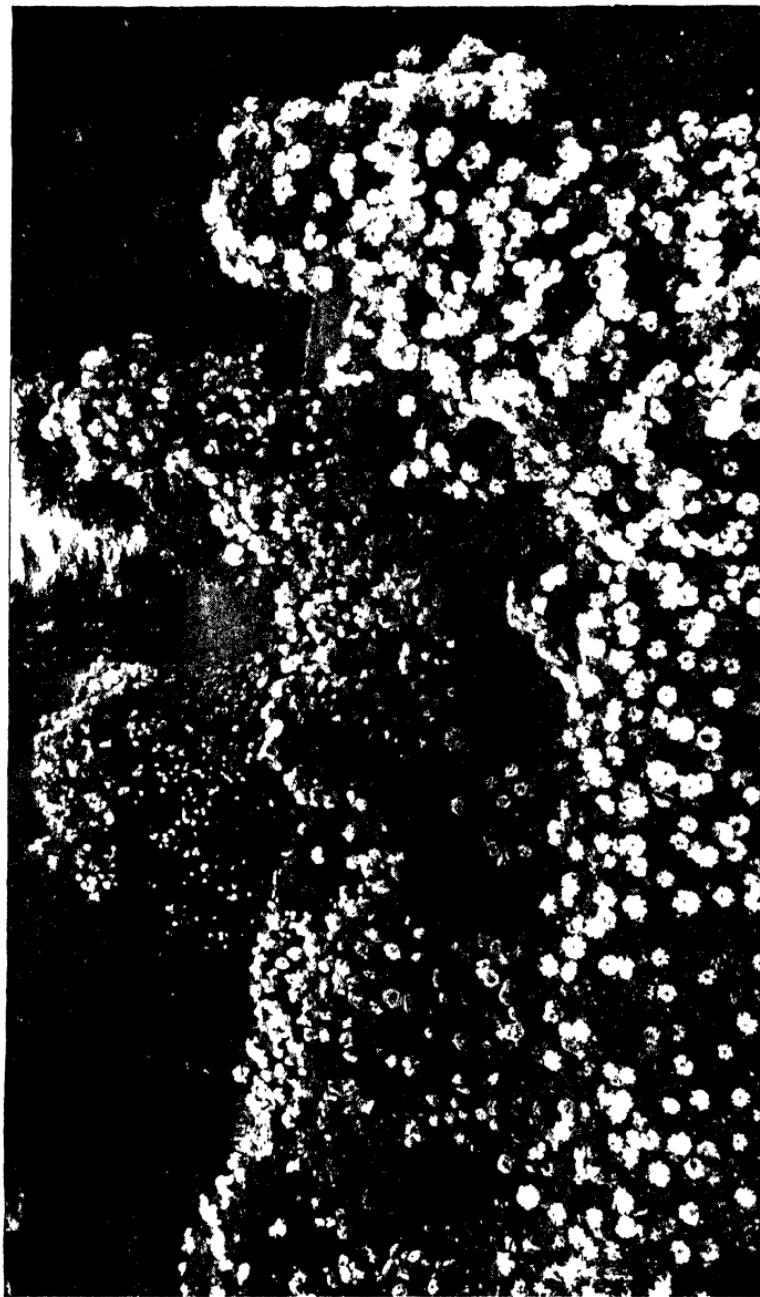
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There have always been bush roses and climbing roses, and in a scientific sense they do not differ from each other except in their stature. The tiny *Rosa rouletti*, some plants of which can be covered by a teacup when in bloom, possesses all the essential characteristics of a full-grown climbing rose which may extend 60 feet in each direction and as much or more in height if there is a convenient support. Between these two extremes there is room for a vast aggregation of garden roses roughly divided into two broad classes—the bush and the climbing roses. There is a somewhat indistinct border-line between the two classes because some of the larger bush roses can be made to serve as climbers, and some of the less vigorous climbers may be trained as bushes. This line of confusion is relatively narrow, and it is not difficult to make a separation between them.

In the scientific sense, no rose is a true vine, as most other climbing plants are. Nature failed to provide rose bushes with either the tendrils of the grape, the twining habit of the wisteria, the aerial roots and suction-pads of the ivy and *ampelopsis*, or the coiling petioles of the clematis. Evidently, nature intended roses to sprawl or clamber over other shrubs, cliffs, and convenient tree-trunks, and for that purpose furnished them, in most cases, strong, sharp prickles which would hook in almost any type of support. Some climb-



Typical ramblers with small, single or double flowers in clusters
1. Hiawatha 2. Lady Gay 3. Coronation



Cluster-flowered ramblers trained on low fences with terminal pillars

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ing roses have a slight power of climbing by accidentally encircling their support, but in garden use most of them need to be tied up if they are to make their best display.

Of all kinds of roses the climbers are by far the most spectacular. The quantity of bloom produced by a well-grown climbing rose bush is truly enormous. There is scarcely a plant of any other genus which begins to equal the grace of habit and beauty of foliage which characterize a climbing rose if it is properly cared for. The flowers take various forms and are produced in different ways. As specimen blooms, they have not been very popular until recently, but the quality of flowers has been steadily improved and the range of color has been extended until modern climbing roses of true exhibition form may be had in almost every hue and shade possible to attain in other types.

Because of their vigor and general freedom from pests, climbing roses are easier to grow and less trouble to care for than other forms. They will flourish in sterile soil, sometimes endure half-shade, and exist under other conditions unfavorable to the aristocratic Teas and Hybrid Teas.

Broadly speaking, climbing roses are everybody's roses. They may be used to decorate a doorway or to make a beautiful and defensive hedge. They will drape a sloping bank with beauty and maintain themselves on any support which is provided. A

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greater variety of usefulness is possible than usually is imagined, and it is perfectly feasible to make a garden devoted entirely to climbing roses, which would be a beautiful spectacle for many months in the summer. Their varying heights and the ornamental shapes in which they may be trained offer a grateful variation from the more or less flat aspect of gardens devoted to low bush or bedding varieties.

Climbing roses are so easy to grow that only a little space is needed for cultivation directions in this book. It is more important to know as many kinds of climbing roses as possible and to understand the purposes for which they may be used.

The very thought of beginning to grow roses is liable to frighten the inexperienced amateur who is overwhelmed by the extent of the subject and the mysterious language which beclouds it. As to its extent, he needs to advance only one step at a time; and the distance he has to travel adds only enchantment to the journey. The nomenclature which seems to be so involved is really no more difficult than the names encountered in ordinary human intercourse. By far its most troublesome aspect is the practice of identifying roses by the names of people whom their originators desire to honor. Similar names are met with at every social function, where the difficulty is made doubly worse by hosts and hostesses who mumble introductions.

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In a rose-book or in a rose-catalogue the names are at least spelled out clearly for all to understand.

But surely the beginner with roses must start somewhere, and it may happen that his first real rose bush is a climber. Happy is he if this be so, because the climbing rose is the most useful and decorative plant for American gardens, whereas the bush rose is merely a contrivance for producing superb blooms which are usually best enjoyed when cut, and only under unusual conditions and care can effective gardens be made of them alone. Even the most rabid Hybrid Tea enthusiast cannot long resist the stately beauty and infinite variety of climbing roses, and eventually he is compelled to use them to complete his garden picture.

One of the most recent books about roses makes the astonishing statement that "The climbing roses . . . comprise as many different types as all the other classes of roses combined." If that is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, certainly more different kinds of climbing roses should be grown than are common in American gardens. An automobile journey through the eastern part of the United States in the months of June and July will afford convincing evidence that climbing roses are genuinely popular. Scarcely a dooryard or farmstead of any pretensions is seen without its rose bush, usually a climber, somewhere about the premises. In fact, the continual repetition of this

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dominant motif has a depressing effect, not because the individual rose plants are unbeautiful, or because each property is not an attractive picture, but because the lack of variety from house to house, from mile to mile, from state to state, becomes steadily more wearisome.

With so many climbing roses to choose from, that monotony should not exist. It can only be blamed upon a lack of knowledge that different kinds of roses can be obtained and to a certain sheep-like tendency in many humans to follow where their neighbors lead. A planting of Dorothy Perkins roses scrambling over a wall, a fence, or a trellis is very beautiful when seen once or twice in a day's journey, but a planting of Dorothy Perkins roses scrambling over a wall, a fence, or a trellis repeated at every other dwelling in a village or along a city street, and bobbing up at intervals along the country highways, becomes exceedingly tiresome. Let us therefore examine the great family of roses to ascertain how variety in plantings may be achieved without sacrificing any of the beauty which we cherish.

Before going on with the subject, two other points must be made clear. The beginner must understand definitely what is meant by a *species* and what is meant by a *variety*. A rose *species*, as far as a gardener is concerned, is a wild rose, a rose which is found growing naturally in some part of the world as creation left it. Upon being dis-



Rambler roses trained on fences and arches, showing the profusion of bloom they can produce



Detail of one spray of the crimson cluster-flowered
rambler, Excelsa

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covered by explorers and botanists, these species have been described and named; the names are always in the form of the Latin language because Latin is familiar to educated people of all countries. Latin is the easiest language in the world to pronounce, and no difficulty should be experienced by anybody in pronouncing the name of any rose species if they take the trouble to look at it carefully and separate it into syllables. *Rosa wich-u-ra-i-an-a*, for example, leaves no doubt as to its pronunciation, but one never knows the difference, if any, between Smith and Smythe.

A *variety*, on the other hand, may be a subdivision of a species. Climbing and dwarf varieties may be found in one species, or light- and dark-flowered varieties in another. Varieties have increased enormously in numbers since species were introduced to gardens and hybridized one with another, to such an extent, in fact, that the species have long since been submerged in hybrid groups.

In this book, the names of all true species are printed in *italics*, and the names of all varieties in ordinary Roman letters.

Almost the only use the gardener has for names of species is to enable him to classify varieties into groups of similar habit. Thus, when the gardener speaks of *Wichuraiana* roses, he refers to a group of varieties derived from *Rosa wichuraiana*, and which exhibit characteristics in common with that species.

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Since almost half the total number of rose species are more or less climbing in habit, it follows that a great many wild roses have entered, at one time or another, into the production of the present climbing roses of the garden. The modern races of climbers have resulted from more than a century of hybridization and selection from those species. At first, wild climbing roses near at hand were taken into the gardens and developed; later, species from more distant lands were experimented with. In some cases, the older varieties and species were dropped; perhaps without exhausting their possibilities. Thus have arisen numerous groups of climbing roses, of which several continue to be popular, while others have become almost extinct.

But modern climbing roses are still far from perfect, and it may be that in the feverish production of new varieties from new species, some qualities of merit in the older races have been overlooked. To obtain a fair understanding of the subject, it might be well to review the whole field as far as we know it, to discover which species have contributed to making modern climbing roses, and what their contributions have been.

CHAPTER II

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

THE WORD "hardy," when used in connection with plants, means "able to survive in spite of cold." A "hardy perennial" is an herbaceous plant which comes up from the root in the spring after lying dormant all winter. A "hardy shrub" is a bush, like the lilac, which needs no protection against winter cold, and a "hardy climbing rose" is one that will grow and bloom every year regardless of winter's severities.

With reference to roses, the term "hardy" is only relative. Some climbing roses are entirely able to hold their own against any cold that the weather may produce in the United States or southern Canada. Others are so tender that freezing destroys them utterly. Between the two extremes all degrees of hardiness occur. For convenience' sake we divide all climbing roses into groups based upon relative hardiness—those which are definitely tender to frost and those which can be depended on to survive the ordinary winters of the North.

Hardy climbers are not all equally hardy. Among them will be found varieties whose existence is threatened at temperatures near the zero mark, and others which endure 20 degrees below.



One of the finest ramblers with single flowers,
the ever-popular American Pillar

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grow roses where 10 and 20 degrees below zero may be expected in winter should accept no advice from people who have not grown roses under such conditions. It would be better for them to ask experienced rose-growers in their own part of the country what to grow, and in the absence of such advice, be prepared to give careful winter protection to all which produce *large* or *yellow* blooms.

MULTIFLORA HYBRIDS *Rosa multiflora* × other forms

The roses commonly called Multiflora Ramblers or Hybrids make a highly complex, badly misunderstood group. To the casual student, *Rosa multiflora* does not seem to be the name of a species so much as a designation applied to numerous more or less closely related forms of climbing roses from China, Korea, and Japan.

One of the Chinese forms of the species is *R. multiflora cathayensis*, which, as it grows in America, makes a wiry although sturdy bush with clusters of single pink flowers. It is presumed, upon authority of E. H. Wilson, V.M.H., late keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, that *R. multiflora cathayensis* is the prototype of a garden variety discovered in China, known as *R. multiflora platyphylla*, which was brought into Europe early in the last century and introduced under the name of Grevillea or Seven Sisters Rose.

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For some reason the old authorities considered the varieties descended from *Grevillea* as tender, and it is assumed that the Polyantha race—dwarf, bushy, bedding, and edging roses which bloom in clusters—is descended from hybrids between descendants of *Grevillea* and other Multifloras and garden forms of *R. chinensis*.

At any rate, no Multiflora variety attained distinction until about 1890 when Crimson Rambler was introduced into England from Japan. No one knows definitely what the ancestry of Crimson Rambler is. It is more vigorous and coarser than *R. multiflora cathayensis* or *R. multiflora platyphylla*, although it may be descended from them. Its Chinese name is Shi Tz-mei, or Ten Sisters, but it was called The Engineer when first exhibited in England. Later it was put into commerce as Turner's Crimson Rambler. The name was soon clipped, and as Crimson Rambler it captured the fancy of the world in the decade following 1890. Bushes were planted by the thousands everywhere, and no man's home was considered complete without a Crimson Rambler and a *Spiraea Vanhouttei*.

There is nothing tender or delicate about Crimson Rambler. It is one of the hardiest roses, and it quickly swept before it most of the Prairie Roses which had hitherto been relied upon for climbing forms in this country. Closely following Crimson Rambler came its seedlings and hybrids.

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There are numerous Multiflora Ramblers still to be purchased from the nurseries, but it is becoming more difficult to distinguish them from Wichuriana hybrids, and hybrids between Wichuriana and Multiflora. As a rule, the pure Multiflora climbers are a bit hardier than the Wichuriana hybrids and succeed farther north. For that reason, perhaps, they have endured longer than they deserve.

Multiflora Ramblers have somewhat large, coarse foliage, not particularly attractive either in shape or texture. The canes are thick, brittle, and inclined to be stubby or blunt, which permits the plants to be grown in bush form 12 to 14 feet high, and that much or more in diameter. They have a slight tendency toward everblooming, and occasional flowers may be produced on almost any Multiflora hybrid at any time. They also tend to produce thornless varieties, of which *Tausendschön* is, perhaps, the best example.

But the Multiflora race has so far refused to depart from its cluster-blooming habit. All its seedlings and hybrids persist in bearing relatively small flowers in huge bunches. These blooms have a papery, uninteresting texture, and scent is either lacking or faintly disagreeable.

The Multiflora race also enjoys the dubious distinction of producing the only *blue* roses which have been widely distributed as such. *Veilchenblau*, a descendant of Crimson Rambler, was the first to

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attract attention, and it has been followed by several other varieties of varying degrees of "blueness," the best of which is probably Violette. This tendency has been transmitted to the Polyantha race, which is based on *R. multiflora*. The blueness of these Multiflora roses is very different from the purplish shade common to most red roses, and which is intensified by their fading into the defect known as "blueing." It appears as a sort of turbid blue overlaying a ground-color of purple-pink or dull magenta. Most of this muddiness has disappeared from the color of Violette, and its clear shade of violet-purple is not so bad.

The great importance of *R. multiflora* to American rose-growing is its use as an understock upon which to bud or graft other varieties. The type most favored for this purpose is *R. multiflora japonica*. Millions of seedlings and cuttings of this rose are budded to Hybrid Teas and other choice varieties every year.

CLIMBING POLYANTHAS

Rosa multiflora × *R. chinensis*

Among the numerous offspring of *R. multiflora* produced during the last half of the nineteenth century appeared the Polyanthas, a race of dwarf, small-flowered, everblooming bedding roses. The word "polyantha" is merely a translation of *multiflora* into Greek, *multiflora* being the Latin for many-flowered and *polyantha* the Greek equivalent. In

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fact, in Europe today all climbing forms of *R. multiflora* are frequently called Polyantha roses, and the bedding varieties known in America as Polyanthas are distinguished as Dwarf Polyanthas.

Among these climbing forms of *R. multiflora* are the climbing sports of Dwarf Polyanthas. They are evidently reversions of the Polyantha race to the habit of its Multiflora ancestors, with the happy accident that most of them retain to some extent the everblooming qualities inherited from *R. chinensis*.

It is difficult to explain what a *sport* is, but the word occurs so frequently in horticultural writing that what it means ought to be made clear. If a branch on a plant which normally bears pink flowers should bear a white bloom, it is called a sport or "mutant." If the branch can be propagated into new plants by cuttings, budding, grafting, or some other method, and if the new plants continue to produce white flowers, the sport is "fixed," and may be introduced as a new variety. In the same way, thornless canes appear on spiny bushes, double flowers on bushes which have produced only single blooms before, and climbing branches may spring from dwarf bushes. No one knows what causes these "sports." We have not yet found out how to induce a plant to sport. All we have learned is to take advantage of a favorable mutation when it appears.

Some curious interchanges have happened in the

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sports of *R. multiflora*. For example, the Multiflora rose, Tausendschön, produced a dwarf everblooming sport which was called Echo. In turn, Echo produced a climbing everblooming sport called Climbing Echo, which differs in no way from Tausendschön except that it blooms more frequently. Similarly, other dwarf everblooming sports have been produced from Multiflora climbers which in turn reverted to the climbing habit, taking along with them an everblooming tendency.

Polyantha Climbers resemble Multifloras in all respects except their everblooming habit. The wood is coarse, rather bristly, the foliage very large, and the small flowers are produced in enormous panicles. It is true of all classes of roses that the everblooming trait indicates a weakening of the hardy strain, but in this group of roses the loss of hardiness is not very great. Nobody cares much anyway, because the class as a whole has little popular appeal.

Probably the best-known Climbing Polyantha is Climbing Orléans, which in favorable locations may be considered the equivalent of an everblooming Crimson Rambler. In southern districts, the climbing sport of the tender Polyantha, Cécile Brunner, is useful and attractive, but it can only be grown in the North with careful winter protection.

The traits which prevent the Climbing Polyanthas from being first-class climbing roses are the

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uninteresting character of the flowers, the coarseness and intractability of the canes, and the tendency of the whole race to cover itself with mildew on the slightest provocation.

THE LAMBERTIANA GROUP

Rosa multiflora X other forms

The group of roses known as Lambertianas was originated by Peter Lambert, of Trier, Germany, who is famous as the originator of the great white rose, *Frau Karl Druschki*.

Although they were introduced as everblooming hardy climbers, the varieties he sent out have proved to be Multifloras of commonplace appearance, rather less vigorous and less hardy than roses like *Tausendschön* and *Crimson Rambler*, but predisposed to bloom more or less continuously.

These roses grow 6 to 7 feet high and as much in diameter. Properly trained and pruned, they produce an enormous mass of bloom in June, followed by an occasional cluster throughout the summer, with a fairly good secondary burst of flowers in late autumn.

They do not differ greatly in general effect from the Hybrid Musks known as Pemberton roses, and have some affinities with them. On the whole, the Lambertianas and other roses of the Multiflora type are much better grown as large shrubs than as climbers. For that purpose they need plenty of

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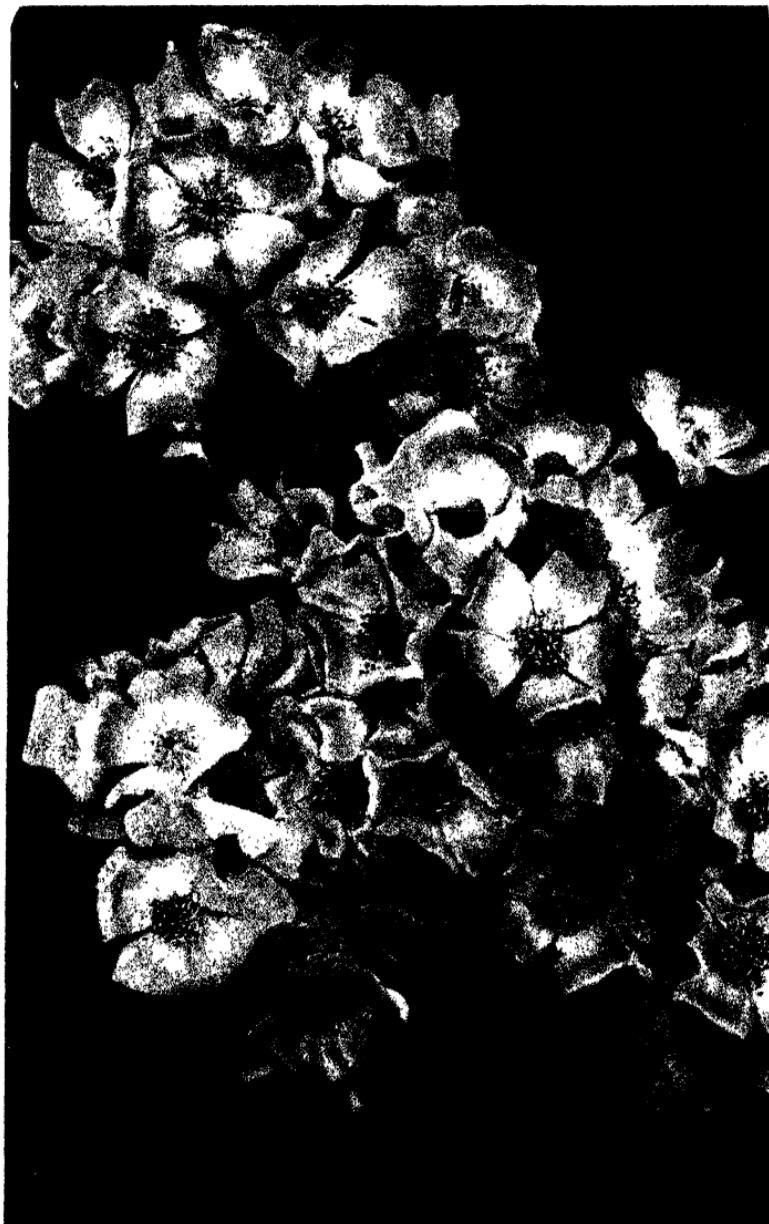
room and thorough thinning of the old wood each summer after the first bloom has faded. No doubt, the Lambertianas are promising subjects for further breeding-work.

• • •

Besides the Climbing Polyanthas and Lambertianas, various Multiflora hybrids have been made with forms of Wichuraianas, and there are many modern climbing roses whose ancestry is so complex that it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign them either to the Wichuraiana or the Multiflora group. In consequence, division is pretty arbitrary; those which exhibit most Multiflora characteristics are put into the Multiflora class, and those which incline toward Wichuraiana traits are assigned to the Wichuraiana group.

In determining this separation, the chief characteristics considered are the relatively coarse growth of the Multifloras and the numerous bristles on the stems, in addition to the usual thorns. These bristles frequently occur on the pedicels of the flower-cluster. Another Multiflora feature is the fringed appendages on the stipules at the base of the leaves, or an abnormal enlargement of the stipules themselves. Any climbing rose which possesses one or all of these characteristics may be safely classed as a Multiflora hybrid.

This family has been important, and many of its varieties are still grown, but it is a waning race,



Newport Fairy, an old *Wichuraiana* showing the rustic simplicity
of the single-flowered type



Climbing roses of various types used to define the limits of a rose-garden

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and unless some favorable new development occurs, it is not likely that Multifloras will maintain a high degree of popularity very much longer, except in northern regions where the large-flowered Wichuraianas are not hardy. But even that last refuge is being vigorously assailed by the new Hybrid Setigeras, or Prairie Roses, which are now appearing.

THE WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS

Rosa wichuraiana X other forms

Rosa wichuraiana is a creeper with almost evergreen foliage. It is a native of Korea, and therefore hardy. Plants of it were introduced into America about the middle of the nineteenth century, and attracted considerable attention as a ground-cover because of the shiny, leathery foliage and clusters of frilly, fragrant, white flowers. The type is still offered by some nurseries, sometimes under the name of the "Memorial Rose."

The first hybrids of *R. wichuraiana* were produced at Newport, Rhode Island, by M. H. Horvath, not later than 1896, and probably about 1893. Four were originated, two of which came from pollen of an old Polyantha, thus early beginning the confusion with *R. multiflora*, and the other two from the China rose, Agrippina. These varieties were Manda's Triumph, Universal Favorite, Pink Roamer, and South Orange Perfection.

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Mr. Horvath told the origin of these roses on page 203 of the American Rose Annual for 1930. He stated there that a representative of the Barbier Nursery in France visited his garden a few years later and became interested in his hybrids. As a result, the French firm soon became actively engaged in breeding hybrids with *R. wichuriana*, and many of our finest climbing roses come from that nursery. About the same time, the late M. H. Walsh, of Woods Hole, Massachusetts, took up the work, producing a long line of wholly delightful and beautiful climbing roses of a distinct type, such as *Evangeline*, *Hiawatha*, *Milky Way*.

The earliest *Wichuriana* hybrids were trailers like the parent, particularly those raised from China and Polyantha blood, but when the pollen of Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Teas was used, more or less erect varieties came into existence. The Barbier firm specialized in producing plants with superior foliage and flowers of a creamy or yellowish hue, evidently from Tea rose ancestry, and consequently most of them were a little tender in the coldest parts of this country. Their most popular early varieties of that type were *Albéric Barbier* and *Aviateur Blériot*.

From Walsh came innumerable hardy climbers which produced small, double and single flowers in giant clusters. They are generally believed to be hybrids between *R. wichuriana* and Hybrid Perpet-

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

uals. Many of Walsh's roses never became popular, but they were all good, and one of them, *Excelsa*, superseded Crimson Rambler in many American gardens. But the most famous of all the early *Wichuraianas* was Dorothy Perkins, introduced by the Jackson & Perkins Company in 1901. It is said to be a hybrid between *R. wichuraiana* and a Hybrid Perpetual, Mme. Gabriel Luizet.

Until the year 1910, all Hybrid *Wichuraianas* belonged to the cluster-flowering type. That year is notable in the history of roses for the introduction of the famous variety, Dr. W. Van Fleet. The outstanding merit of this rose was its lovely large flowers, comparable in size to those of Teas or Hybrid Teas. It was also relatively hardy and exceedingly vigorous. This rose was originated by Dr. Van Fleet, who later produced many other beautiful climbing roses. Dr. Van Fleet called the rose Daybreak, a much better name than it now has, but it was renamed by the introducers in honor of the Doctor himself making a splendid memorial to his genius, for no better variety of the class has ever been produced. It resulted from two hybridizations and was consequently two generations away from *R. wichuraiana*. The one parent was a hybrid between *R. wichuraiana* and Safrano, an old Tea, and the other parent was the Hybrid Tea rose, Souvenir du Président Carnot.

Introduced the year before Dr. W. Van Fleet,

CLIMBING ROSES

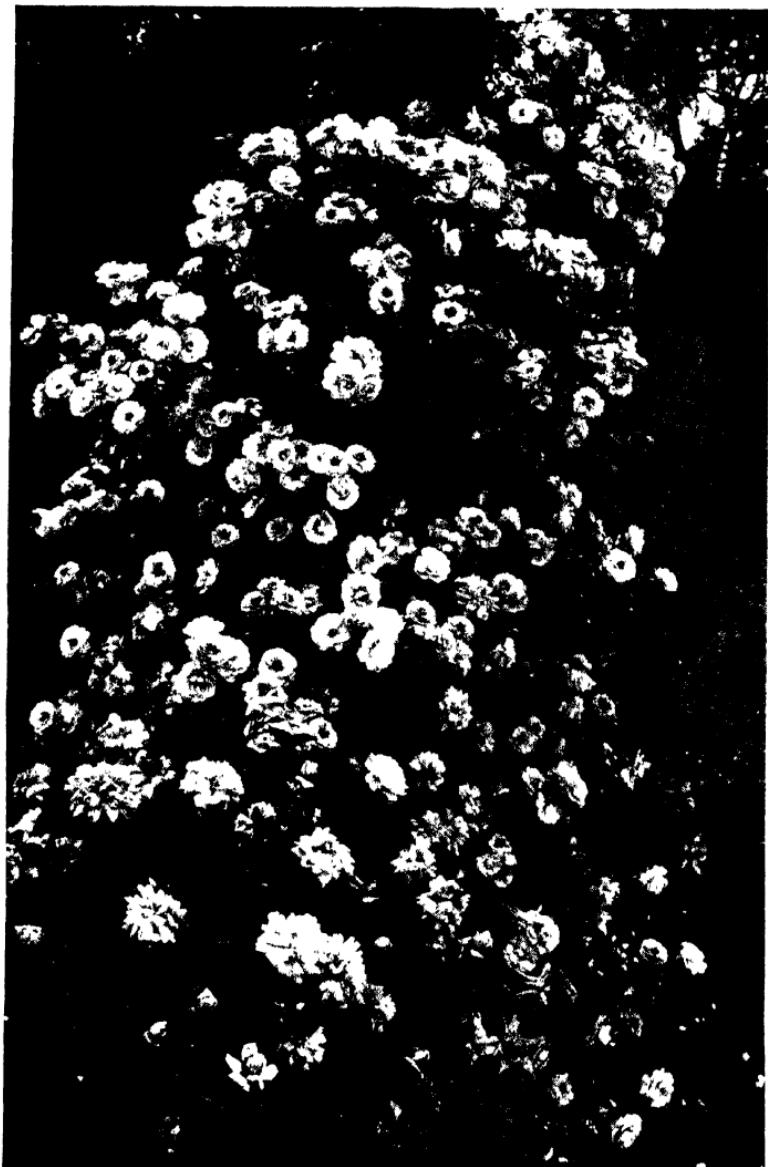
although they did not cause as much sensation, were Climbing American Beauty, and Christine Wright, both raised by James A. Farrell in the Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Company's nurseries near Philadelphia. These roses were also second-generation hybrids. Both of them were good roses and became very popular, but they were not followed by others of equal merit from that firm except Purity in 1917.

As years passed, Dr. Van Fleet continued to send out splendid varieties, including Bess Lovett, Alida Lovett, Mary Lovett, and Mary Wallace which was introduced by the American Rose Society after his death. Two other roses were selected from the seedlings which he left, Glenn Dale and Breeze Hill. The latter seems to introduce into the Wichuraiana strain a wholly new type of growth. So far as known, its ancestry is *R. wichuraiana* × Beauté de Lyon, but the rose itself indicates a trace of some other strain, possibly *R. soulieana*, since it is known that Dr. Van Fleet used that species to some extent.

During the past thirty years a flood of climbing roses of the Wichuraiana type has risen. Hundreds of varieties have come into commerce, many of them quite similar. Dr. Van Fleet wrote in one of the early American Rose Annuals, "*Rosa wichuraiana* is exceedingly easy to hybridize, and will, apparently, accept the pollen of a foreign rose more readily than its own." Very few new small-flowered, cluster-type Wichuraianas are coming into



Part of one cluster of the charming, single-flowered *Evangeline*



Ghislaine de Feligonde, a lovely pale yellow Multiflora,
is useful as a pillar

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

commerce at present, and no more are needed except a thoroughly hardy one with fadeless yellow flowers—an unfulfilled desire of more than thirty years' standing.

The outstanding characteristics of the *Wichuraianas* are—glossy foliage, strong, broad-based thorns on the stems, and rampant growth. Roses displaying these features may be safely classed as *Wichuraianas*. The trailing habit has been largely overcome, but these roses are never as stiff as *Multifloras* and lack the coarseness of that type. Large flowers appear frequently in second-generation crosses, sometimes in the first, and rank high in quality. Everblooming varieties are scarce, but several have recently appeared which promise intermittent bloom at least. In respect to hardiness, the early small-flowered types, except those with yellowish flowers, yield nothing to the earlier *Multifloras*, but in regions of severe winters the large-flowered varieties need some protection.

Undoubtedly, *R. wichuraiana* has produced more valuable hardy climbing roses than any other wild rose, and modern hybrids embracing many other species of climbers, owe a large part of their value to the strong strain of *R. wichuraiana** which underlies them.

*Certain puzzling differences in *Wichuraiana* types from different sources have led some careful observers to believe that *R. lucia*, a closely related form or species, may have been used by some hybridists who probably believed it was *R. wichuraiana*, for *R. lucia* is not supposed to be in cultivation.

CHAPTER III

LESS-HARDY TYPES

THROUGHOUT the southern states and California, certain kinds of climbing roses can be grown which are impossible elsewhere. The South has been a little backward in making use of these roses, preferring to follow the fashion set in the North by planting the hardy climbers. Hardiness means nothing in a mild climate where roses do not have to contend with frost, consequently the relatively small flowers and once-blooming habit of hardy climbers are definite defects in a land where large, beautiful flowers can be had by growing climbing roses which have not sacrificed their glory to hardiness.

Much propaganda has gone forth in the past few years urging the South to revive the old climbers of Tea and Noisette types, which were widely grown there before Hybrid Multifloras and Wichurianas came upon the scene. The chief advocate for the tender climbers was the late Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., who had assembled in his great garden at Beverly Hills, California, all the climbing roses of those strains which he could get. He did not collect them for their tenderness, but because of their delicate beauty and continual blooming,

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characters which seem to be definitely antagonistic to hardiness, only developed to the highest degree in varieties whose parentage is untainted by the rough, wild roses of the North.

For many years the Captain labored to blend those antagonistic strains into a race of Hardy Everblooming Climbers, and at the time of his death it seemed as if he had succeeded. Time alone will tell.

The Captain wrote earnestly in favor of the less-hardy or "tender" climbers. In the American Rose Annual for 1927 he said: "I believe that Climbing Teas and Noisettes are of great value, and, further, that some Hybrid Tea Climbers which are not hardy farther north are very valuable in southern districts where there is no frost to fear." He reiterated this conviction in the 1928 Annual, reinforcing his article with a list of almost one hundred tender climbing roses which he considered worth growing in southern districts. Captain Thomas devoted the greater part of his life to an intense study of roses, and his conclusions should carry great authority. Southern rose-growers could do worse than to consult those two articles before making a choice of climbing roses. The American Rose Annual can be found in most public libraries, but membership in the Society is open to everybody and the dues are small. Members can obtain back issues of the Annual from the Secretary.

CLIMBING ROSES

These "less-hardy" roses include not only the Teas and Noisettes which Captain Thomas commended, and the Climbing Hybrid Teas which he found worthy of greater use, but also the curious group recently originated which, for want of a better name, are called Climbing Hybrid Perpetuals.

CLIMBING TEA ROSES (*Rosa odorata*)

The Climbing Tea roses for the most part are sports or mutations from the ordinary bush or bedding Tea roses. The flowers are large, double, generally fragrant, beautifully shaped, and produced with some regularity throughout the entire season. The foliage is glossy, resistant to disease, and although the plants differ somewhat in vigor, they can be depended on to reach almost any height which is desirable. Like Tea roses of bush habit, the Climbing Teas are so tender to frost that they can be grown outdoors only where the temperature does not go far below freezing. In the North, they are too much trouble to protect over winter. The continuous bloom is not sufficient compensation for the extra labor.

The most famous of the Climbing Teas, and the seed-parent of most of them, is Gloire de Dijon. It is also the hardiest of them all. Great specimens have been grown in southern Pennsylvania and along the Atlantic coast as far north as Long



Climbing roses trained on arches around a formal rose-garden



Ile de France suggests a semi-double form of American Pillar

LESS-HARDY TYPES

Island. Another well-known Tea is *Devoniensis*, sometimes called "The Magnolia Rose," a fine, sweet-scented white variety, and climbing sports of the usual Tea roses may turn up anywhere.

Perhaps the famous old rose of many names called variously Fortune's Yellow, Fortune's Double Yellow, Gold of Ophir, and Beauty of Glazenwood, belongs to the Climbing Teas. Rehder, a botanical authority, calls it *R. odorata pseud-indica*, but Father Schoener, in the 1932 American Rose Annual, asserts that it is a variety of *R. gigantea*, Collett.

The dividing-line between the Climbing Teas and the large-flowered Noisettes is very dim. To modern eyes they seem to belong to the same type, so that varieties of those two classes are easily confused.

NOISETTES AND OTHER MUSK HYBRIDS

R. moschata \times *R. chinensis* \times *R. odorata*

The Musk rose, *R. moschata*, has been used more or less often in the production of climbing roses. Its fragrant, white blooms are borne in big, branching clusters, a characteristic which it has bequeathed to most of its descendants. The original species is none too hardy, but forms of the Musk rose from distant regions differ widely, and closely related forms, particularly *R. Brunonii*, a Himalayan species, have undoubtedly been used in developing recent Musk hybrids.

The original Noisette rose was not a climber, but

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an everblooming, pink-flowered, vigorous bush called Champneys' Pink Cluster. It was raised by John Champneys, of Charleston, South Carolina, about 1810 from *R. moschata*, crossed with some form of *R. chinensis*. This rose, or seeds of it, was sent by Philippe Noisette, a florist of Charleston, to his brother in Paris, where it was put into commerce as Le Rosier de Philippe Noisette. Its fragrance and cluster-flowering habit attracted much attention, and hybrids were quickly raised from it.

The original Champneys' Pink Cluster was lost for half a century, but a rose strongly resembling it and which may be the true variety has been discovered recently in a Virginia garden.

The early hybridizers did not content themselves with the relatively hardy bush Noisettes of the original type. Tea roses and Climbing Teas were in process of development at that time, and many hybrids were made between them and the early Noisettes from which were developed large-flowering, fragrant climbers of exquisite golden yellow shades, a color very much desired in roses.

The most famous Noisette climber is Maréchal Niel, whose yellow buds and flowers hang in rich profusion from a well-grown plant. Unfortunately, the Maréchal seems to be losing ground and is becoming difficult to keep. It used to abound in the southern states, but nowadays it is rarely met with, although its fame abides.

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Other old-time varieties of great beauty are—Lamarque, which produces great creamy flowers of magnificent proportions; Chromatella, also pale yellow and at one time very popular; William Allen Richardson, with small, irregular flowers of vivid orange and yellow; Alister Stella Gray, creamy yellow; and occasionally a plant of Isabella Gray, the parent of Maréchal Niel, is offered. Nurserymen can supply a fairly wide range of Noisette varieties, but because of their excess Tea blood most of them are far too tender to attempt in the northern states. Throughout the South, no class of roses is more valuable and beautiful.

PEMBERTON'S ROSES

Within the present century the Musk rose was used again to produce a new race of garden roses different from the Noisettes. The Reverend J. H. Pemberton, in England, originated a group of varieties which he called Hybrid Musks. They are large bushes, in bloom more or less continuously, bearing flowers of varying size and doubleness, mostly white, pale pink, and pale yellow, in gigantic clusters. The strong, basal shoots of most of Pemberton's roses have a way of bursting into great panicles of bloom about 4 to 5 feet from the ground, especially in autumn. The best of them are Ceres, Danaë, Moonlight, Prosperity, and Nur Mahal, a curious purple variety.

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CAPTAIN THOMAS' ROSES

The Musk strain was perpetuated in the ever-blooming climbers produced by Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., who used some of Pemberton's roses as parents in his early hybridizing work. His roses, or his earlier varieties at least, are continuous-blooming shrubs which are reasonably hardy. The flowers are mostly single, and although he introduced them as hardy everblooming climbers, they never really climb much or bloom freely after the early summer display. When Captain Thomas moved to California he advanced his breeding-work more rapidly, and at the time of his death many hundreds of promising seedlings were being grown which will take some years to study and select. A half-dozen or so, notably Sophie Thomas, Ednah Thomas, Dr. Belville, and two or three others have been introduced. Most of them show little Musk character and bear superficial resemblances to Climbing Hybrid Teas or Climbing Bengals.

Since the original Musk rose is prolific in geographical forms, hardy strains may be developed from it. It takes readily to hybridization and seems to adopt the everblooming character without losing individuality. The original Noisettes were fairly hardy. Who knows whether combinations of *R. moschata* with some of our hardier roses would not produce roses of value for the North, just as its

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union with the tender Teas has bequeathed us the loveliest of all climbing roses for the South?

CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSES *Rosa odorata* × other forms

The Climbing Hybrid Teas are sports, as a rule, from dwarf Hybrid Tea varieties. They grow with varying degrees of vigor, and require the same care. The hardiness of this class varies considerably, reflecting their parentage to a large extent, and many of them will thrive on a sheltered wall much farther north than climbers of pure Tea ancestry.

Practically every bush Hybrid Tea rose which is grown in quantity sports a climbing variety somewhere or other, so that in time almost all the popular Hybrid Teas may be had in both bush and climbing forms.

Included in this class are climbing sports of the roses known as Pernetianas, distinguished by shades of yellow-orange and coppery pink foreign to the true Teas and Hybrid Teas. Some Climbing Hybrid Teas of the Pernetiana strain are much better varieties than their dwarf prototypes. Climbing Los Angeles is an exceedingly handsome rose and generally a satisfactory plant, whereas the dwarf Los Angeles does not thrive except in a limited district in southern California.

In spite of the fact that the yellow hue of Pernetiana roses is derived from the hardy *R. fastida*,

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the mutual antagonism of hardiness and yellowness persists in all their climbing sports, so that one may almost safely say that the yellower they are the tenderer they are. This is doubly true of those which derive part of their golden color from the old yellow Tea roses.

While Climbing Hybrid Teas are less hardy than the large-flowered Wichuraianas, and are much more subject to insect pests and diseases, their popularity is increasing in gardens farther north than might be expected. The flowers are so exquisitely beautiful and are borne in such profusion in early summer that the slight labor necessary to protect them in winter is amply rewarded. Besides, they tend to bloom more or less frequently throughout the summer, thus more nearly fulfilling the grandiose desire for a hardy everblooming climbing rose than any other type yet developed.

Throughout the South, these Climbing Hybrid Teas should be most useful. They offer much more variety and brilliance than the few Climbing Teas which remain from the "grand era" of that race in the middle of the past century. But not all of them can be expected to do equally well. It must be remembered that their ancestry embraces many diverse forms and their behavior in any climate depends upon how well the ancestral strain which happens to be dominant is adapted to the region.

A fault of this class is that some of the so-called

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climbing sports have an imperfect climbing habit and are only a little more vigorous than the original bush types. Such varieties are adapted to pillar use and for making bold displays of massed plants.

Sometimes this weakness is only a failure of the individual plant and not of the variety. It has been discovered that plants propagated from short, blooming spurs of climbing sports occasionally revert to the bush type, and that buds from vigorous climbing canes must be used to insure the propagation of the climbing habit. Good nurserymen are careful about this, but errors will occur, for rose plants are unstable and sometimes erratic in their ways. So it is unfair to condemn a climbing rose of this class for poor growth on the evidence of one plant. If a favorite Climbing Hybrid Tea does not grow properly, try a new plant. The second may reverse an unfavorable opinion.

This class of climbers and the Climbing Hybrid Perpetuals to be discussed in the next section are the very cream of climbing roses at this period. Developments are proceeding rapidly, and improvements in hardiness, healthiness of foliage, and greater freedom of bloom in the off season may be expected. The South is extremely fortunate to be able to grow all of them, and a broad belt of northern gardens where zero weather seldom occurs can grow them successfully. Where the winters are colder, they need careful protection.

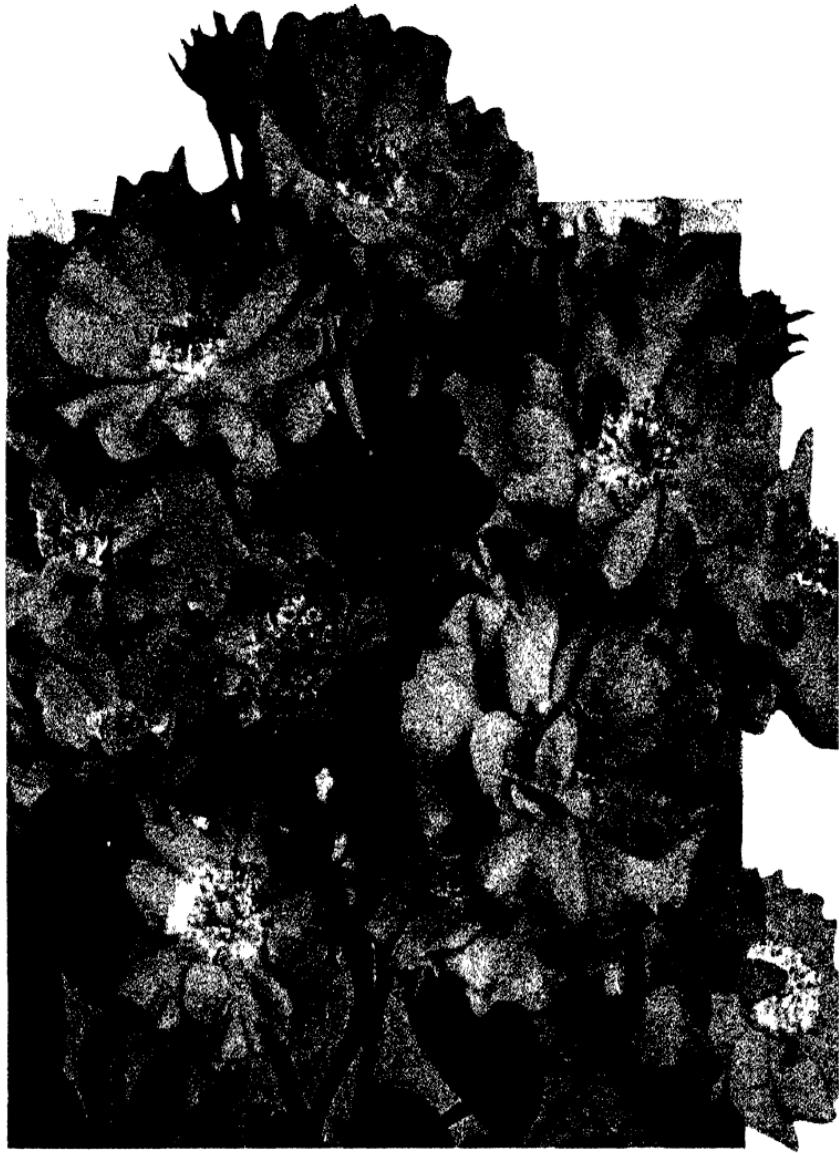
CLIMBING ROSES

CLIMBING HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES *Rosa borboniana* X other forms

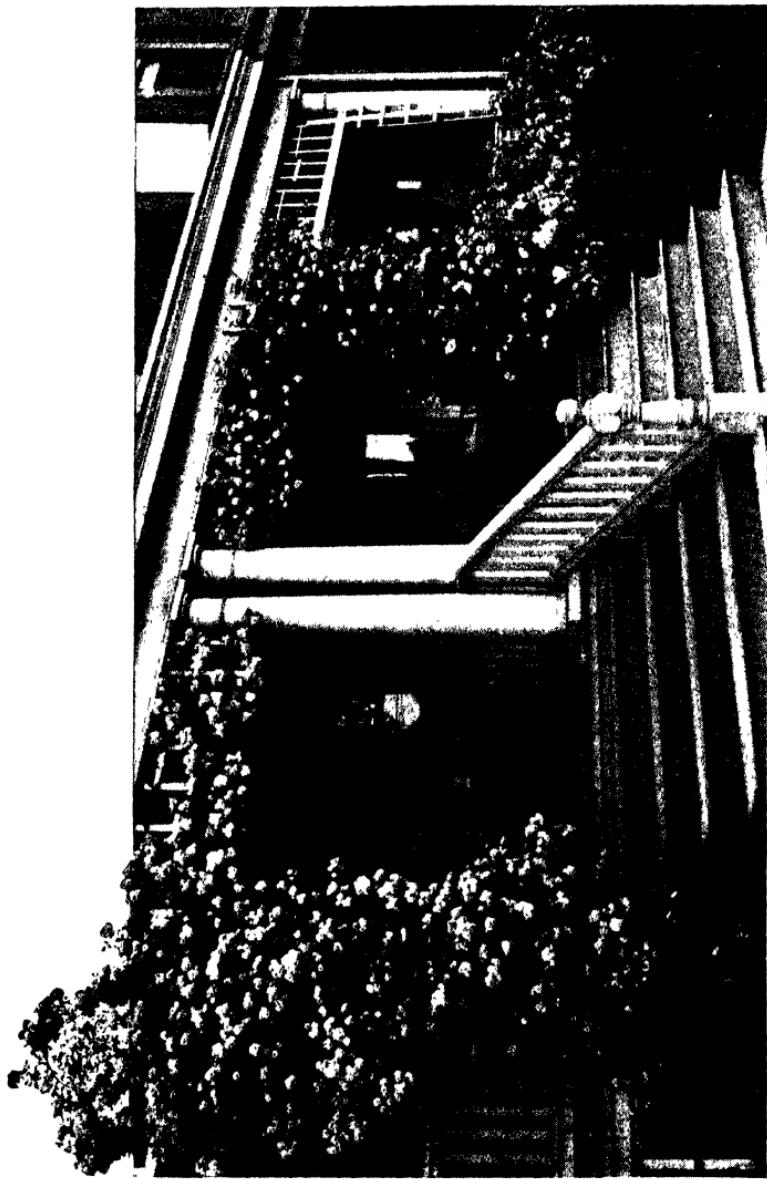
A shorter and more accurate name is needed for this class of roses. Few, if any of the popular varieties are directly derived from bush Hybrid Perpetuals in the same way that Climbing Hybrid Teas are descended from dwarf Hybrid Teas. Some of them have arisen from crossing Hybrid Perpetuals with Hybrid Teas, some are straight seedlings from Hybrid Teas, others are sports. They are distinguished from Climbing Hybrid Teas by less frequent blooming and more vigorous growth. Their average hardiness is about the same as that of the large-flowered Wichuraianas but their flowers are much handsomer and their foliage is very different.

In some characters this badly named group resembles very much the climbing forms of the practically extinct race of Bourbons. This is not at all astonishing, for the Bourbon strain persisted for many years in a distinct class of Hybrid Perpetuals and was only submerged in an effort to simplify their classification. Its influence is still strong and extends even to the Hybrid Teas, so it may be that these superb modern climbing roses are a reincarnation of the old Bourbon class, bringing it back with a richness of color lacking in the old days.

The best roses of this new group are Kitty Kininmonth, brilliant rosy red; Miss Marion Mani-



Chaplin's Pink Climber, a rose of high quality
in the rambler class



The Wichuraiana, Dorothy Perkins, thriving close to a heavily traveled city street

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fold, with splendid ruby-colored flowers; Black Boy, velvety red; Daydream, dainty pink and white; Scorcher, vivid red. These varieties were raised in Australia and have proved astonishingly hardy in North America. They are vigorous climbers 12 to 15 feet high with flowers of the highest quality. One of the handsomest is Paul's Lemon Pillar, beyond doubt the finest white rose of any class; and Mme. Grégoire Staechelin has made itself famous in spite of its difficult name.

Vigorous work is in progress to develop more climbing roses of this type. The Hybrid Perpetual, Frau Karl Druschki, seems to be a prolific breeder of climbing seedlings, and other vigorous Hybrid Perpetuals may do the same thing. Many varieties may be expected to appear combining the qualities of the Climbing Hybrid Teas and the large-flowered Wichuraianas with this group.

The trend of modern rose-breeding is toward an eventual blending of the good qualities of all distinct forms into one grand super-race. In the meantime, these so-called Climbing Hybrid Perpetuals are the greatest achievement so far attained in the effort to produce a perfect climbing rose. They need only a shade more hardiness for severe climates and a trifle more continuous bloom for the southern states. A very captious critic might complain that there are no really good yellow varieties, but beyond doubt they will come eventually.

CHAPTER IV

OBSOLETE AND UNDEVELOPED STRAINS

IF WE consider the evolution of modern climbing roses as a highway by which the rose has progressed to its modern development, we should expect to find it strewn with the debris of discarded types which for one reason or another failed to keep up with the procession. From the highway, occasional side-roads detour into attractive country, some of which apparently end as blind alleys, others pursue a brief course and dwindle into unfrequented trails, while a few return to the highway and blend into the main stream of traffic again. These detours represent attempts to utilize species which failed to merge with the general line of progress and those whose influence is slight.

When the nineteenth century dawned, the procession was already well under way, for climbing roses have existed just as long as bush roses. While the development of the latter was more rapid because of the interest in roses as exhibition flowers and bedding plants, early attempts at hybridization brought climbing roses of the Ayrshire, Boursault, and Noisette strains into existence, as well as others which we know little about.

It is amazing to consider the energy with which

OBSOLETE AND UNDEVELOPED STRAINS

the production of new roses was carried on a century or more ago. The foundations of practically all modern races were laid at that time. Outmoded classes were cast aside with appalling ruthlessness, and, as the century advanced, the hedge-rows and byways became cluttered with discarded varieties and unwanted types.

Let us stroll along looking with unprejudiced eyes at the wreckage we find, to ascertain if anything of value has been cast aside. At the same time, let us venture into the side-roads to discover why they are no longer used, and whether one of them might not turn out to be a short-cut by which we could advance more quickly toward the goal of a perfect climbing rose.

THE AYRSHIRE ROSES (*Rosa arvensis*)

Throughout most of Europe, and particularly in Scotland and northern England, *Rosa arvensis* trails in abundance over wastelands, climbing through hedges and thickets, often completely hiding the undergrowth from view. Its solitary flowers are small and fragrant. They are borne in great profusion in June and July. The plant is exceedingly hardy and vigorous, existing in rough, sterile soil where a few other plants will grow.

The earliest garden varieties of *R. arvensis* were raised by a man named Martin, of Dundee, Scot-

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land, in the early years of the nineteenth century. All of them were white or pink. But about 1838, the famous English rosarian, Thomas Rivers, produced a dark red variety called Ayrshire Queen, from a seedling of the Blush Ayrshire fertilized by the Tuscany Rose, long since lost. Ayrshire Queen has disappeared from catalogues, if not from cultivation, and can no longer be obtained.

Bennett's Seedling, or Thoresbyana, is sometimes listed in modern catalogues. It is a very pretty, double, fragrant, white Ayrshire rose which was found among some briars by a gardener named Bennett, in Nottinghamshire, England.

The Dundee Rambler was considered by rosarians of the nineteenth century to be the best of the family, but Ruga, a hybrid of an Ayrshire by a Tea rose, was also credited with much beauty and fine fragrance.

In 1854, Rivers wrote that there seemed to be no limit to the vigorous growth of the Ayrshire roses, and he described two plants of Bennett's Seedling two years old, with stems 10 inches in circumference. He also recommended them for planting in rough ground, on banks, in parks, and in shrubberies, for the roses of Arvensis blood are hardy enough to withstand severe winter weather and need little or no attention after planting. They are essentially trailing and should not be pruned. The true strain of Ayrshires bears the flowers singly and



Various types of climbing roses growing in a back-yard garden



Thelma is a rambler with relatively large flowers of curious color

OBSOLETE AND UNDEVELOPED STRAINS

not in clusters; only the later and more complex hybrids bear flowers in bunches.

The place of the Ayrshire roses is taken by the Wichuraiana hybrids in modern catalogues. But Dundee Rambler and Bennett's Seedling are grown even now, and several other varieties can still be purchased. Boston Beauty and Beacon Belle are pretty little ramblers of American origin but much inferior to Wichuraianas of the Dorothy Perkins type, and scarcely worth growing nowadays.

Nevertheless, *R. arvensis* and the old varieties, if they can be obtained true to name, may still offer the rose-breeder something of value in their rapid, vigorous growth, fragrance, and extreme hardiness.

THE BANKSIAN OR LADY BANKS ROSE (*Rosa banksiae*)

The Banksian roses were introduced into England from China in 1807, and named by the botanist, Robert Brown, for Lady Banks. The stems are practically thornless and the plants grow with exceeding vigor. There are records of Banksian roses in England with trunks 2 feet, 4 inches, in circumference and a spread of 75 feet, bearing 50,000 to 60,000 flowers at one time. Throughout the southern states and on the Pacific Coast many magnificent Banksias are to be seen.

In the American Rose Annual for 1930 is a picture*

*Reproduced by courtesy of The American Rose Society, page 100.

CLIMBING ROSES

of a White Banksia thirty-five years old covering a pergola nearly 20 feet long. Some branches are 4 inches in diameter, while others have reached to an apple tree 25 feet away and extended themselves to the very top, with several side branches extending along the limbs of the tree. On the other side, another branch has traveled nearly 25 feet to the top of a quince tree. This gnarled old rose blooms abundantly every spring, with occasional scattered blooms in the autumn.

In this country the only varieties available are the White and Yellow. In the old days there were seven or eight sorts, but it is doubtful whether any of them are still available. The Banksian roses are not hardy, and consequently they are only useful in the South and in California.

The White Banksia is deliciously fragrant, with an odor strongly resembling violets. The small flowers look like double cherry blossoms, very different from ordinary roses, and are borne in clusters.

The Yellow Banksia is a delightful variation, but its flowers are scentless, and the color is not very clear or strong.

So far as known, *R. banksiae* has never been successfully hybridized with any other species, although its total lack of thorns, extraordinary vigor, and its remarkable three-parted foliage seem to offer considerable advantages, not to mention the delicious violet scent of the white variety.

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THE BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES (*Rosa chinensis*)

The Bengal or China roses are descended from two forms of *Rosa chinensis*, the Blush China and the Crimson China, which were brought to Europe from China at sometime during the eighteenth century. Those two roses were so different from each other that the Blush China was called *R. indica* and the Crimson China was called *R. semperflorens*. From them a great many of the old-fashioned monthly roses were derived, and their blood entered largely into the production of the modern races. The original dwarf types were everblooming and had small foliage, wiry stems, and generally nodding flowers, but fragrance was weak or lacking.

Because of their everblooming habit, and because they were hardier than Tea roses, Bengals were popular garden plants during the nineteenth century, and, as happens to almost all roses which are grown in quantity, climbing sports developed. Such a sport on a Bengal rose appeared in the year 1858, and is recorded by Ellwanger. This was a vigorous climbing form of Agrippina which originated in the garden of the Rev. James M. Sprunt, of Kenansville, Georgia, who gave it his own name.

The only other Climbing Bengal of much importance is Climbing Gruss an Teplitz.

The strong, everblooming character of this class offers inducement to the breeder who is endeavoring

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to obtain everblooming climbers. A Bengal rose, *Comtesse du Cayla*, figures in the ancestry of the Hybrid Wichuraiana, Emily Gray, and seedlings of Emily Gray strongly revert to the China character. The Bengals (or Chinas) have also been bred into the complex Polyantha group, and it may be possible that the everblooming tendency of some Climbing Polyanthas is inherited from the Bengal strain.

Pure Bengals were relatively hardy and required little protection in severe climates. But the varieties available nowadays have been cross-bred with Teas and other tender classes so much that they cannot be depended on for complete hardiness without protection in the northern states.

THE BOURBON ROSES (*Rosa borboniana*)

The Bourbon roses are classified by Rehder as belonging to a hybrid species, *Rosa borboniana*. This is sometimes written *R. borbonica*. Rehder attributes their origin to the cross *R. chinensis* × *R. gallica*, but horticultural literature pretty definitely establishes the fact that the first Bourbon rose originated in a field where only Bengal and Damask Perpetual roses were growing. The Damask Perpetual, or Four Seasons, may have been a hybrid between *R. damascena* and some form of *R. gallica*, or perhaps other species were involved in its ancestry. But historically, at least, *R. borboniana*



Large-flowered *Wichuraiana* climbers used to make a high screen



Climbing American Beauty is typical of the large-flowered
Wichuraianas

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should be considered a hybrid of *R. chinensis* and *R. damascena*.

The name commemorates their place of origin, the Isle Bourbon, a French possession in the Indian ocean not far from Mauritius and Madagascar. It is now known as Réunion Island.

The Bourbon roses, as such, have almost disappeared. A few dwarf varieties are found in extensive gardens, such as the famous Hermosa and the ever-popular Souvenir de la Malmaison. The complete hardiness of the race throughout the North is very doubtful, for both Hermosa and Souvenir de la Malmaison require winter protection equal to that given to most Hybrid Tea roses.

Numerous climbing sports originated from Bourbon roses. Perhaps the best known was Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison, which is still an excellent everblooming climber for the South.

But other Climbing Bourbons, not sports, were also originated, two of which are in American commerce. The prettiest is Zephirine Drouhin, a very vigorous climber with handsome foliage and large, vivid pink, fragrant flowers. It is relatively hardy, withstanding temperatures down to zero without damage and blooms most profusely in early summer producing an occasional flower toward autumn. Zephirine Drouhin has furnished a sport, Kathleen Harrop, which resembles it in all particulars except that the flowers are attractive light pink.

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Many other varieties achieved good repute in their day, and one of them, Charles Lawson, is considered by amateurs fortunate enough to possess it as one of the finest climbing roses in the world. It is not in commerce in this country, and its description reads a great deal like that of Zephirine Drouhin. Blairii No. 2 was exceedingly popular for many years, and the famous Coupe d'Hébé may still be found in British and Continental catalogues.

The last word on Bourbon climbers has not been written. In fact, some of the most modern climbers derived from Teas, Hybrid Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals seem to exhibit strong Bourbon characteristics, and we do not doubt that if the old rosarians could come back, they would immediately classify Mme. Grégoire Staechelin and certain other modern climbers as Bourbon types. This is not an unreasonable assumption, because both the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals from which Staechelin and its allies are descended have a strong strain of Bourbon in their ancestry.

THE BOURSault ROSE (*Rosa pendulina* or *R. l'Heritierrana*)

The Boursault or Alpine roses are descended from *Rosa pendulina*, which was known to older botanists and gardeners as *R. alpina*. It differs from all other climbing species in the dark color of its flowers,

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which it has transmitted as rich purple and violet-crimson shades to some of its hybrids. The first double-flowered form of the Alpine rose was given the name of an enthusiastic French amateur, Monsieur Boursault, and most other varieties of that class have borne the same name in one form or another. Probably the original Boursault rose was a hybrid of the Bengal, *R. chinensis*, and the Alpine rose, *R. pendulina*. Rehder, the modern authority, classes this hybrid as *R. lheritierana*, and it is a fact that one of the ancient Boursault hybrids was known as L'Heritier. Mrs. Gore's Manual of 1835 gives *R. reversa*, Violet Bengal, and Paniculated Bengal as synonyms of that name. Her description of the old rose matches very closely an early-blooming shrub rose grown in Connecticut and northeastern Ohio where it was carried by the settlers of the Western Reserve many years ago. In farmyards and in the lawns about old residences it makes immense arching bushes of long, pliable, almost thornless stems, with glittering purplish bark sometimes covered with a grayish bloom like that on a plum or grape. The flowers are dark violet-red, semi-double, with white streaks on the center petals. They are more than an inch across, fragrant, and borne singly all along the garland-like stems. The grayish foliage is rather broad toward the tip, with deep notches at the point. The bush blooms very early in northern Ohio, some-

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times preceding the fine old shrub or Scotch rose, Harison's Yellow, and a little after *R. hugonis*. It is presumed to be in commerce under the name of L'Heritierana.

Other varieties existed a hundred years ago, varying in color from purple to white. The old red Boursault, Amadis, was highly regarded. Its large, semi-double, dark crimson flowers were borne in immense clusters. Inermis or Inermis Elegans was a fine variety with large, rosy or violet-pink flowers. It had practically vanished from cultivation under that name, but reappeared several years ago in northern Michigan where its extreme hardiness had attracted the attention of an observing rosarian who wished to rename it for his daughter. It was identified as Mme. Sancy de Parabère by an amateur familiar with roses in France; but Peter Lambert, a German authority, claims that Mme. Sancy de Parabère is only a synonym of Inermis.*

No Boursault is really very vigorous as climbers go. The bushes lose their foliage very early and the flowers are rough and badly shaped. The merits of the race are fragrance, extreme hardiness, and a very early flowering season.

The species, *R. pendulina*, has been worked with very sparingly, and who knows whether a dash of Boursault might not improve the hardiness of some of our modern climbers?

*His latest catalogue lists both. Maybe they are different.

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THE CHEROKEE ROSES (*Rosa laevigata*)

In the American Rose Annual for 1916, Dr. W. Van Fleet stated the problem of *Rosa laevigata*. In the seventeen years which have elapsed since he wrote the article, no new variety of that species has appeared in commerce. He wrote, "Though long considered a native, it is now believed that the Cherokee rose was originally imported from China or Formosa. It is widely naturalized in the South, extending along the banks of irrigating canals far into Texas. Where it is sufficiently hardy to bloom well, it is highly prized for its large and beautiful white flowers and shining deep green foliage. Countless attempts have been made to blend it with the choicer garden roses, but failure has been so constant that Cherokee rose-breeding has been pronounced impracticable. I have squandered whole seasons of work on the Cherokee, and have little to show for it except Silver Moon and a bushy seedling producing apple-blossom-pink, semi-double blooms, of exquisite fragrance but of little garden value. Scores of hybrid offspring of the choicest parentage have been grown from this species, only to perish before flowering, often without divesting themselves of immature foliage. A hybrid, Cherokee \times Maréchal Niel, promised much at the outset, repeatedly sending up shoots 8 to 10 feet high, only to have the

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juvenile-looking foliage fall before full development, and the shoots wither away. This variety was grown in the greenhouse and outside, on its own roots, budded on both parents and on other stocks, in the East, and was also well established in a favorable location in California; but it perished after four years of trial without developing a bloom. The Cherokee rose, like Harison's Yellow, is indeed a hard nut for the rose-breeder to crack; yet it has developed varieties of value like Anemone, a lovely pink-flowered form, thought to have an infusion of Tea-rose blood; and efforts to blend it with other types should not be abandoned."

One other Cherokee hybrid is known, Ramona, which has single flowers of rich pink or pale crimson.*

THE EVERGREEN ROSES (*Rosa sempervirens*)

A hundred years ago all really high-class climbing roses belonged to this group. The original of the family was *Rosa sempervirens*, a wild rose which rambles over all central Europe. It is very hardy, and, unlike the Ayrshire, with which it mingles to some extent, its flowers are borne in clusters of ten to fifty. The foliage is relatively small, very glossy, and entirely evergreen in the southern part of its range. The blooms are not fragrant, and most of its hybrids have scentless flowers so double that they resemble tiny camellias or double buttercups.

*It is also supposed to be the pollen parent of Maria Leonida.

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Like the Ayrshires, the Evergreen roses are extremely vigorous and resent any attempt at pruning. All of the hybrid varieties vary somewhat in hardiness according to that of their other parent. Evidently, *R. sempervirens* transmits little of its own hardiness to its offspring.

Its evergreen foliage offers a new quality to the hybridizer, especially for use in the South. There is no reliable information concerning its resistance to disease, but if the foliage holds on as the older authorities claimed it did, it could not be very susceptible. At any rate, there would be no harm in raising a few thousand seedlings from any available variety, or to import *R. sempervirens* itself and make a fresh start.

The only one of the numerous hybrids now in general commerce is Félicité et Perpétue. It was a favorite in the 1830's. A contemporary called it "One of the most beautiful of roses," and claimed "No plant can be more lovely than a large specimen covered with its double, ranunculus-like, cream-colored flowers. It will not bloom if pruned much; therefore its shoots must be tied their full length and thinned out if too numerous, but not shortened."

THE GIGANTEA ROSES (*Rosa gigantea* or *R. odorata gigantea*)

The original form of the Giganteas is *Rosa gigantea*, Collett, a native of southern Asia. According to

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some writers it has been confused with *R. odorata gigantea*, Rehder, which is a similar species, and hybrids have been raised from both of them.

Rehder states emphatically that there is no such species as *R. gigantea*, but that the type so called is a form of *R. odorata*. The fact remains that two different types of *gigantea* hybrids have been produced which indicate origin from different sources. The situation is far from clear, and is due, perhaps, to the difficulty of raising *R. gigantea* (if it exists) and *R. odorata gigantea* except in the mildest climates.

In the American Rose Annual for 1932 the Rev. George M. A. Schoener described *R. gigantea* and its related species with considerable care, and pointed out the advantages of working with this species to produce new varieties.

The distinguishing features of *R. gigantea*, according to Schoener, are its "really giant growth and nearly evergreen foliage. The stems are long and trailing, with stout, hooked prickles. Leaflets are five, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, distinctly stalked, olive-green, and glaucous on both surfaces. The flowers are large, solitary, with white petals more than 2 inches long. In India the blooms are said to be as much as 15 inches in circumference."

A number of hybrids of *R. gigantea* are in commerce. All of them are reported to be of value in mild or frostless regions. The most famous is Belle Portugaise which originated in the Lisbon Botani-



Christine Wright is an old large-flowered Wichuraiana,
and one of the best



Wild *Rosa multiflora* as a shrub in the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston.
(This rose is chiefly used as an understock)

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cal Garden in 1805 from a hybrid between *R. gigantea* and a Tea rose, Mme. Léonie Viennot. It is commonly called Belle of Portugal. It grows and blooms superbly in southern California.

Hybridization of *R. gigantea* and *R. moschata* has produced two varieties, called Montecito and Montariosa, which are grown to some extent in California. In southern France, several other hybrids have been originated including the very beautiful Etoile de Portugal and the orange-colored Lady Johnson. Reine de Portugal, another very charming orange-flame variety, has remarkably fine foliage.

Perhaps the most interesting of the Hybrid Gigantea climbers have been originated in Australia, where Mr. Alister Clark of Bulla, Victoria, has introduced such varieties as Harbinger, Golden Vision, Courier, Jessie Clark, and Flying Colours. These roses are characterized by extreme tenderness to frost and, so far, have proved but once-blooming, although the original species is in continual flower. Mr. Clark has said that several of his hybrids produce a steady succession of bloom when they become old enough, so perhaps patience is all that is needed.

Some work has been going on in this country with *R. gigantea*, and many seedlings have been raised. It is expected that second- and third-generation crosses will ameliorate the extreme tenderness of the type and perpetuate its resistance to

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mildew and diseases. In the meantime, the present varieties are recommended for planting in the far South where roses of extraordinary vigor and beauty of foliage are in demand.

THE MACARTNEY ROSES (*Rosa bracteata*)

The small family of Macartney roses is based on the species *Rosa bracteata*, which was brought out of China by Lord Macartney and introduced into England about 1795. *R. bracteata* is a handsome although tender climber. Its foliage is evergreen, thick, and leathery, the edges of the leaflets almost smooth. The cup-shaped, pure white flowers have firm substance, and are produced unceasingly from June until freezing weather.

Although an inhabitant of gardens for nearly one hundred and fifty years, *R. bracteata* has produced scarcely any varieties in spite of its great promise. The blush-tinted Maria Leonida dates from 1829, and is grown to some extent in the South. But by far the most important and beautiful hybrid of *R. bracteata* is the comparatively recent Mermaid, a strong-growing climber of everblooming habit, with lustrous, leathery foliage and broad, creamy yellow, single flowers with golden centers, produced throughout the entire summer and autumn. Mermaid partakes to some extent of the ancestral tenderness to frost, but it has been successfully

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grown without protection in central and eastern Pennsylvania, and has been reported to survive ordinary winters in good condition in northern New Jersey. Few roses are more exquisitely beautiful than this charming climber, and it is to be hoped that Mermaid is the beginning of a new race of Hardy Bracteatas or Macartney roses. At any rate, Mermaid seeds freely, and its pollen is potent on other varieties, so there is no reason why the effort can not be made.

THE PRAIRIE ROSES (*Rosa setigera*)

Only one of the numerous wild roses native to North America is a climber. This is the Prairie or Michigan rose, known botanically as *Rosa setigera*. It abounds in the meadows of midwestern states, making great clumps in fence-corners and waste-lands. It is a coarse, rough, viciously thorny shrub with downward sweeping canes that take root when the tips touch the ground. The foliage resembles blackberry leaves—large, light green, rough, and composed of three leaflets. Because the botanical name of the blackberries is *Rubus*, this rose was once called *R. rubifolia*.

Rosa setigera blooms late in July or in August, the latest of the once-blooming wild roses to come into flower. Its scentless pink flowers are about 2 inches across and appear in sparse clusters over several

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weeks. The species is pretty, but not unduly exciting. Its greatest merit is its extreme hardiness.

About 1836, seeds of the Prairie rose were sown by Samuel and John Feast, of Baltimore, and the resulting seedlings were crossed by some of the best roses grown at that time. From them came Baltimore Belle and Queen of the Prairies, Anna Maria, Gem of the Prairies (the only fragrant variety) and Triumphant. Other varieties were raised by Joshua Pierce, of Washington.

Baltimore Belle is the most beautiful of these old Setigera hybrids, but is slightly tender to frost; the others, coarse and blowzy as they are, were nevertheless the best, and almost the only really hardy climbers grown in this country for many years. Queen of the Prairies (Prairie Queen) is still offered, and Baltimore Belle is frequently seen in the old gardens of the South, but, as a class, these roses have all but disappeared.

For some strange reason these double Prairie roses were apparently sterile, except Gem of the Prairies, and failure attended every attempt to hybridize them. Ellwanger, in 1880, wrote of his failures to obtain good seed and seedlings, and Dr. W. Van Fleet had no success with them. He wrote in the American Rose Annual of 1916: "*R. setigera*: This valuable native should be used freely where hardiness and vigor are especially desired. Although the Samuel Feast seedlings have



The famous Dr. W. Van Fleet, which revolutionized
the whole race of climbing roses



Rosa multiflora cathayensis is the remote ancestor of Crimson Rambler, and of all Multiflora climbers

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never been changed by the efforts of breeders, the type remains to be worked with, and promises well when combined with free-growing Asiatic species. American Pillar, which has won wide popularity here and abroad, came from a *R. wichuriana* × *R. setigera* hybrid pollinated with a bright red Hybrid Perpetual rose. . . . But not all crosses with *R. setigera* are good. When the species was bred with Hybrid Teas, the result was a number of exceedingly bright-colored varieties with thin, unattractive foliage."

But although *R. setigera* was refractory in the hands of a plant-breeder of such skill and knowledge as Dr. Van Fleet, nevertheless it has yielded to the work of another renowned rose-breeder, Mr. M. H. Horvath, who made the first hybrids of *R. wichuriana*. At the show of the Syracuse Rose Society, in June, 1931, and again at the exhibition of the Rose Society of Ontario, in Toronto, 1932, Mr. Horvath exhibited flowers of a dozen or more Setigera Hybrids of which many seemed equal in color and quality of flowers to the best modern climbers of other races. He claimed that these roses had proved hardy at temperatures of 20 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. His hybrids are now in the process of propagation for dissemination and doubtless they will be widely distributed, especially in that part of the country where the present climbing varieties are badly damaged in winter.

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THE AUSTRIAN YELLOW ROSE (*Rosa fœtida*)

Many other roses have been used more or less in the production of climbing varieties. From *Rosa fœtida*, a yellow-flowered Brier of Central Europe, we have two *hardy yellow* climbing roses, the only yellow climbing roses which are reliably hardy in the northern districts. These are Star of Persia and Le Rêve. They are very much alike, producing relatively large, semi-double, bright yellow flowers, very early in the season. In common with all roses descended from *R. fœtida*, their foliage is very bad, but we must overlook that weakness for the gift of their golden color.

The influence of *R. fœtida* through the Pernetiana strain of Hybrid Teas and other developments in that direction extends into such climbing roses as Jacotte, Coralie, Rosella, and all the Climbing Hybrid Teas of Pernetiana descent. But, strangely enough, in this group the hardiness of *R. fœtida* does not accompany the golden tint so characteristic of the original. It is sad but true that the notorious tenderness of yellow climbing varieties is exemplified even in these roses of the *R. fœtida* strain.

CLIMBING MOSS ROSES (*Rosa centifolia muscosa*)

One of the most popular classes in the old days was the Moss rose. Many hundreds of varieties

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were extant in the first half of the nineteenth century. Some Climbing Moss roses may be unearthed now and then by assiduous amateurs. Cumberland Belle enjoyed a certain fame at one time and, apparently, was fairly well distributed. A more recent Climbing Moss is Le Poilu, which may be only a reincarnation of Cumberland Belle. A hybrid of *Rosa wichuraiana* by some Moss rose is offered under the name of Wichmoss. It is a typical Wichuraiana hybrid with small flowers each nestling in a mossy calyx. But it is so subject to mildew that it is seldom seen in good condition.

SWEETBRIERS

(*Rosa rubiginosa*)

The romantic Sweetbrier or Eglantine in its native state is a vigorous wild rose with sweet-scented foliage, common in the hedge-rows and meadows of Europe, and to some extent where it has escaped from cultivation in this country. The species, *Rosa rubiginosa*, is not vigorous enough to be a satisfactory climber, but some of its hybrids, particularly those produced by Lord Penzance and commonly called the Penzance Briers, reach a stature of 15 to 18 feet under favorable conditions. Perhaps the choice of the lot is Meg Merrilies. But all of them are strong-growing, fragrant, and delicately beautiful. Lord Penzance named his varieties after the heroines of Scott's novels, which

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distinctly marks the group and is an example which might well be followed by other breeders.

RUGOSA HYBRIDS

(*Rosa rugosa*)

Rosa rugosa, a rough Brier of northern Asia and Japan, hybridized with *R. arvensis*, has produced the trailing *R. rugosa repens*, an excellent ground-cover bearing large, white flowers more or less continuously all summer. An assumed hybrid of *R. rugosa* and *R. wichuraiana* resulted in Max Graf, a showy, single-flowered pink variety much used for covering embankments. Certain other Rugosas, such as Conrad F. Meyer, Nova Zembla, and Vanguard, make such enormous growth (15 to 18 feet), that they can be used as climbers if supported against a wall or trellis. The everblooming tendency of this hardy strain would suggest its use to produce a hardy everblooming climber, but the hardiness of *R. rugosa* seems to be dissipated in second- and third-generation crosses, so that such roses as Nova Zembla and Conrad F. Meyer, in spite of their enormous growth, are tender in severe climates.

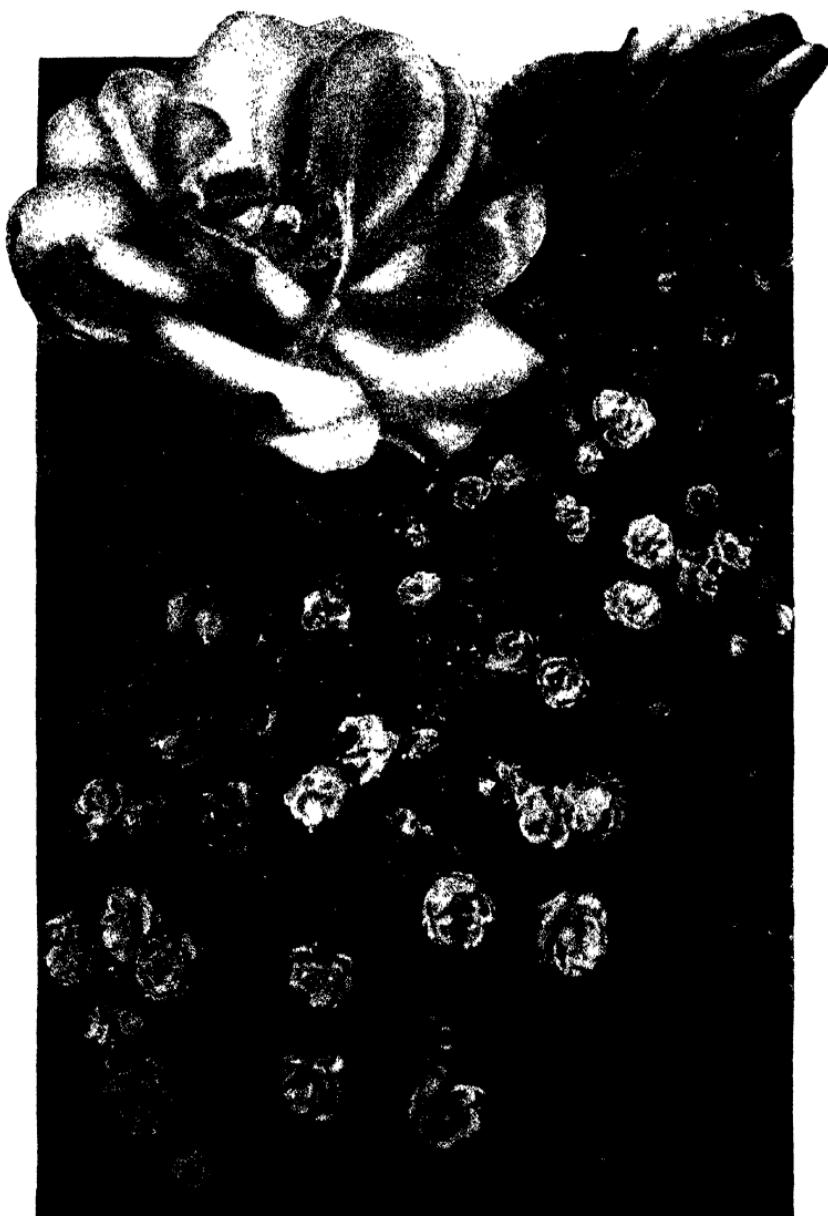
SOULIEANA HYBRIDS

(*Rosa soulieana*)

Dr. W. Van Fleet, in the course of many years' experiments, did some work on *Rosa soulieana*. He



Rosa wichuriana, a trailing wild rose of Korea, is the ancestor of most modern climbing roses



Mary Wallace, a popular large-flowered Wichuraiana, was introduced by the American Rose Society after the death of Dr. W. Van Fleet, who originated it

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wrote very favorably concerning a hybrid called WS-18, a mysterious variety which disappeared after his death. The W stood for Wichuraiana, the S for Soulieana, and he described it as a *R. wichuraiana* × *R. soulieana* hybrid. The rose which later was introduced as Breeze Hill carried the number WP-1, the W is Wichuraiana, the P is Pernetiana, and the parentage given for that rose was *R. wichuraiana* × Beauté de Lyon, although another plant of the same variety was given the parentage of *R. wichuraiana* × Duchess of Wellington by the Doctor himself. Breeze Hill shows characteristics remarkably like those of *R. soulieana*, and if it is a hybrid of WS-18 × some Pernetiana or other rose, to Dr. Van Fleet should go the credit of originating a new series of climbers based upon *R. soulieana*.

Rosa soulieana is a very vigorous, erect, climbing rose with remarkably fine grayish foliage bearing white flowers in unbelievably huge clusters. In the autumn the plant is a mass of orange berries from top to bottom, very showy and very beautiful. It accepts foreign pollen readily and several hybrids have been raised which are not without charm, but none of which so far seems to have any urgent excuse for being introduced to a world already overcrowded with mediocrity.

CHAPTER V

THE USE OF CLIMBING ROSES

CLIMBING roses of all types can be adapted more or less successfully to any method of training, but in beginning, it is better to obtain the kind of climbing roses best suited to the purpose intended. Some real difficulties can be avoided by doing so. For example, it is hard to make trailing roses climb on pillars or arches, and it is equally difficult to make erect roses of the Multiflora type behave acceptably as ground-covers. It is relatively easy to select roses adapted to the situation and much more prudent than to compel unwilling varieties to grow in unsuitable places.

LARGE BUSHES

The easiest way to grow a climbing rose is to plant it and let it alone. If there is sufficient space to allow the plant to develop naturally to its full dimensions, a fine, big bush will result. A number of climbing roses are amenable to this type of cultivation, and a still larger number can be made assume the large bush form by tying the first few feet of their strong central stems to a short, stout stake. It is necessary to emphasize that this method requires plenty of room, because a vigorous climb-

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ing rose in bush form will spread over a circle not less than 20 feet in diameter in five to six years.

Climbing roses of Multiflora parentage are best suited to make big bushes, particularly the older, stiffer varieties produced before the strain was diluted with the wirier Wichuraiana. Lambertianas make good bushes, too, and with the help of a stake most of the Pemberton class and the earlier hybrids of Captain Thomas also. The old Boursault roses, valued for great hardiness, grow best left alone, and the hybrid of *Rosa bracteata*, called Mermaid, is a good scrambling bush if it has a rock-pile or tree-stump to clamber over. The older hybrids of *R. setigera*, of which a few are still obtainable, make handsome vase-shaped bushes. So do the larger Rugosas. Because of the enormous space required, the opportunities for this kind of culture are few, except in parks and on large estates. In gardens of ordinary dimensions, a more economical method must be adopted.

GROUND-COVERS

Only a limited number of roses may be used as ground-covers successfully. Choice is restricted to the Wichuraiana class and *Rosa wichuraiana*, itself. Planted on a bank, its vigorous canes hug the ground closely, eventually smothering grass and weeds with a luxuriant growth of glossy leaves. A few of the earlier hybrids of *R. wichuraiana* retain the ground-

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clinging or creeping habit. These varieties are characterized by slender, wiry wood, and small foliage.

If it is not desired to cover the ground with roses that hug the ground like a carpet, slightly stiffer varieties may be used. A good many ugly railroad embankments have been made beautiful when covered with roses of the Dorothy Perkins type which has a slightly more arching growth, the canes rising 18 inches to 2 feet before they fall over and trail on the ground. The Rugosa hybrid, Max Graf, has the same habit.

Needless to say, roses used as ground-covers are not pruned, and are seldom fertilized after planting. After a few years' growth, it is next to impossible to penetrate into the midst of them to do anything of the kind. .

ON WALLS

It is a common impulse to treat climbing roses as if they were vines, by training them up on the wall of a house. It is not a good thing to do. Nails, screw-eyes, and other supports to hold the roses are bad for the building, and few roses are robust enough to endure such a situation. Supporting them on a trellis a foot or more from the wall overcomes these objections if there is no other place to grow them, but choice is still limited to roses which withstand the terrific heat reflected from the painted wood or masonry behind them.

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Nevertheless, where winters are extremely severe, a house-wall is the best possible protection for climbing roses. The Hybrid Wichuraiana, Emily Gray, which is not reliably hardy where the thermometer goes down to zero, has been known to survive much lower temperatures when grown on the outside wall of a fireplace chimney, although exposed to western winds. But such happy occurrences are accidents of architecture and cannot be recommended as general practice. Roses insist upon a constant circulation of fresh air through their foliage. Where that is interfered with by tying them to a wall, they fall prey to red spider, mildew, and all manner of ills.

Contrariwise, roses succeed admirably on retaining walls when planted at the top instead of at the bottom. Almost all roses with long arching stems do remarkably well if allowed to drape themselves over a declivity. They do not make a matted covering like ivy, but provide a totally different and more graceful effect.

Climbing roses are charming when allowed to run along walls in the open, such as the old stone fences which border the lanes and ramble through uncultivated fields in New England and some eastern states. There the circulation of fresh air is not interfered with and the roses show their appreciation by thriving under conditions of utter neglect.

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ON TRELLISES

A trellis is a wooden lattice or some sort of wire netting stretched as a substitute for it. Lattice arrangements can usually be covered successfully with climbing roses of almost any type. The canes may be threaded in and out of the interstices without the need of tying. This is wholly admirable until the time comes to prune the roses, when it is a very different matter.

To train roses on porches or verandas, a trellis is almost necessary. Such a support should be far enough from the building for proper ventilation and to avoid brushing against the thorns to the detriment of clothing, flesh, and temper.

The trellis or wire netting is an ideal support for climbing roses if their canes can be spread out fan-ways or horizontally upon it. The sun and air will ripen their wood, hardening them against frost, and enable the plants next season to produce blooming shoots from every bud.

PILLARS

A pillar is a post, and a pillar-rose is a rose tied up to a post. A rose pillar may be any height consistent with its vigor, and any breadth that space allows. No way of displaying a climbing rose is more dramatic.

The best procedure is to set the post in the ground either before the rose is planted or at the

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same time, so that the flexible canes may be trained around it as they grow. Some prefer to tie the canes vertically to the support without winding them about it, cutting them off a few inches above the top. Such pillars are frequently bare of foliage and flowers near the ground, but have the advantage that canes can be taken down easily for pruning, or protection. If the plant is very vigorous, a few canes may be cut off at different heights to force bloom and foliage to appear at various levels from the base to top.

Moderately vigorous climbing roses are most useful for pillars. Those 8 to 10 feet in height, or even only 4 to 6 feet, are acceptable when tied in closely to an accommodating stake. Some bush Hybrid Teas are also useful as pillars, and pleasing variations may be made by training vigorous Hybrid Perpetuals in the same way. Pemberton's Roses, the Lambertianas, and many of the so-called Everblooming Climbers of Captain Thomas are adaptable to pillar use.

Well-kept pillars demand the sacrifice of a great deal of surplus growth and much bloom. The enormous number of flowers obtained from a rose spread out on a trellis cannot be accommodated on pillars, but they are handsome objects for all that, and provide almost the only means by which a person with limited space can indulge an enthusiasm for collecting climbing roses.

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PYLONS

A pylon is made by growing several pillars in a close group and lashing the tops together to make a tall tripod or pyramid. The same kind of roses may be planted at the base of each post, or varieties which bloom at different seasons. By training half the canes of each rose in opposite directions around the outside of the structure, all of the varieties may be equally well represented in bloom. If roses of different blooming periods are planted, a long display is quite possible, and a charming mixed or old-fashioned tussy-muzzy effect may be achieved by planting similar roses of different colors.

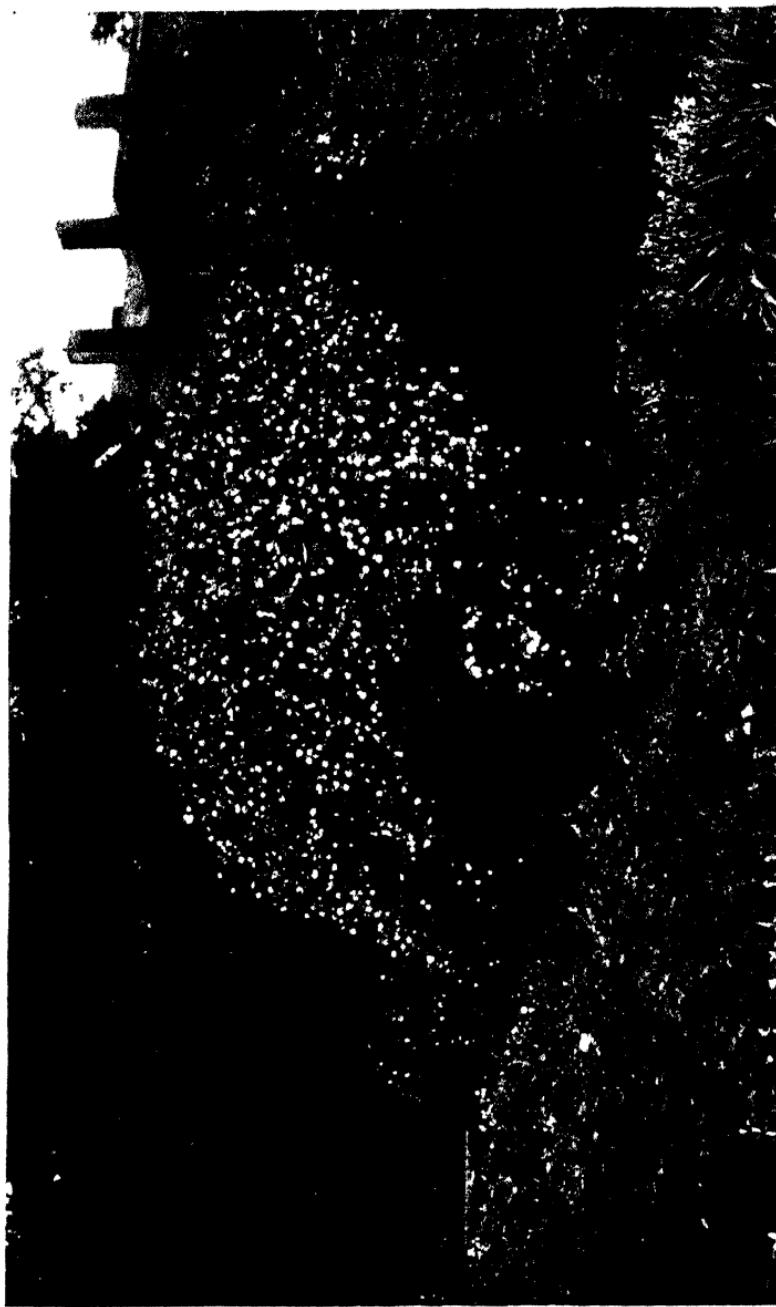
A well-grown pylon is a handsome garden incident, giving a massive and impressive effect. Like the pillar it can be adapted to many situations, but its greater dimensions require more room.

ROPES, CHAINS, AND WIRES

Instead of cutting the canes off at the top of a pillar or pylon, they may be allowed to grow full length, and eventually swing to the ground. To permit them to dangle is highly undesirable for many reasons. Where the pillars are relatively close together, these long canes may be looped from the top of one pillar to the next, making a connected series of drooping garlands or graceful festoons. To insure the proper swing, they may be fastened to a stout rope or chain swung at the desired curve.



Dr. Huey is one of the first and finest productions of Captain George C. Thomas. It is a vigorous climber of great richness and beauty



A single plant of *Rosa bankiae* growing in a North Carolina garden

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Wire stretched from post to post will serve the same purpose, except that the weight of the roses will cause it to sag sufficiently without allowing for free play in advance.

In training roses along ropes, chains, or wires, whether sagging or horizontal, the canes should be twisted spirally around them in order to prevent the whole mass of the rose from turning over on itself when laden with heavy sprays of flowers.

PERGOLAS

A double row of pillars with connecting garlands of roses and provided with transverse beams to carry them across the intervening walk is the simplest form of a pergola. In elaborate forms, it may become a long, relatively narrow paved terrace, with highly ornamental columns and beams. The architecture of such structures is liable to overwhelm any plant, and no real rose-enthusiast is likely to indulge in such expensive foolery.

The best type of pergola follows the traditional form established by our grandfathers who used to cover the walk from the kitchen door to the bake-oven, barn, or other out-buildings with a grape-arbor, upon which, at times, a few climbing roses were permitted to exist. These arbors were made of rough posts, sometimes peeled and sometimes with the bark left on, and frequently the cross pieces were simply leafless boughs or brush. While

CLIMBING ROSES

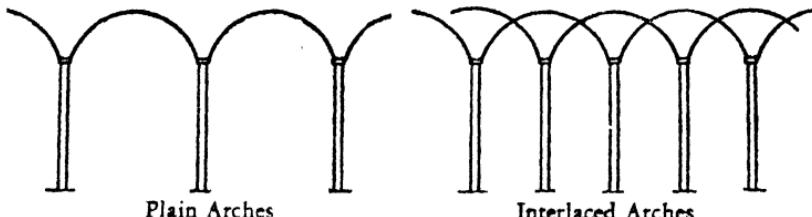
such primitive structures are not desirable in a city or suburban garden, and might be even more expensive to build than one made of standardized dressed lumber, they provide a model we would do well to follow; for the style of pergola ought to be determined by the type of building to which it is attached.

Roses should be adapted to the architecture. Elaborate contraptions of masonry or ornamental wood require the sophistication of double, large-flowering climbers. Pergolas of rustic appearance and lighter construction look best when clothed with cluster-flowering climbers bearing single blooms. But all of this is a matter of taste.

ARCHES

One of the commonest ways of growing roses is to set two posts across the entrance to the garden and connect them at the top with a round or pointed arch. This, as anyone can see, is merely an extension of the pillar, and reverses the idea of allowing the roses to dangle naturally in garlands.

To cover arches well, roses more vigorous than those for pillars are required, and they ought to be

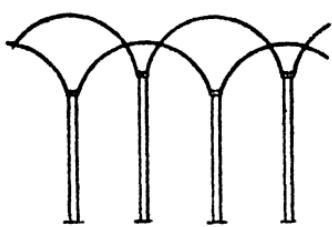


THE USE OF CLIMBING ROSES

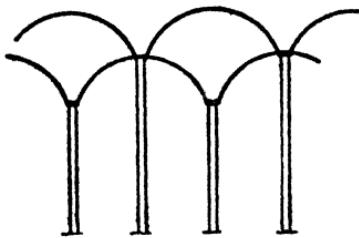
wiry and pliable. This almost restricts our choice to varieties of the *Wichuriana* class.

The supporting posts of a rose-arch should be at least 6 feet high and the center of the arch ought to rise half again that much. The width between the posts may be 5 or 6 feet, 6 is usually better, and the width may be increased if the height is made greater. A row of arches may be substituted for a row of pillars if it is desired to retain the top-growth of the roses instead of cutting it off. In order to grow as many climbers on arches in the same space as on pillars, the spans may be sprung across every other post instead of connecting adjacent posts, thus permitting them to be planted as closely as 3 feet apart. An interesting method is to interlace the arches with the tops of the arches all the same height. This may be varied by making every other arch a trifle higher than the intervening one; and that idea may be carried to the extreme of having one series of arches entirely superimposed upon the other.

Any one of these arrangements is tremendously



Intermediate Arches



Superimposed Arches

CLIMBING ROSES

effective if the arches are not too high. When the center of an arch is more than 12 feet above the ground, it is difficult to keep it adequately clothed with foliage and bloom, and it is almost impossible to get close enough to the flowers to enjoy them except as a distant spectacle.

ARBORS

If four posts are set at the corners of a square and the top of each is connected with every other post by an arch or a garland, an arbor or summer-house will take form when covered with the proper climbing roses. If the summer-house glories in dignified architectural lines, roses should be incidental, but less pretentious bowers may be completely submerged in roses, to the joy of the gardener and his friends.

HEDGES

Rose-hedges may be made in several ways. Some roses which are not climbers are peculiarly adapted to the purpose, but favorite climbing roses may be used to make hedges with sufficient care and attention. Multiflora roses and their allies may be planted closely and allowed to interlace their branches, forming dense hedges within a few years without needing any other support.

But such hedges are likely to become unmanageable tangles after a time unless given constant care.



Rosa soulieana has possibilities as a parent of a new race
of climbing roses



Breeze Hill is another posthumous introduction of Dr. W. Van Fleet. It is a remarkably fine rose with a suspected trace of *Rosa soulieana* in its ancestry

THE USE OF CLIMBING ROSES

The sensible thing is to shear the plants back each season after they have finished flowering. This results in an artificial and somewhat stupid effect, but does make an effective display and an almost impenetrable hedge which will not need to be renewed for many years.

A better way to make a rose-hedge is to begin with a wire fence. The climbing roses may be planted at intervals depending upon their vigor, and as they grow the canes should be trained horizontally along the wires, coiling them back on themselves to fill the space to best advantage. Such arrangements need to be gone over at least twice a year to keep them from becoming overgrown, and all wood more than two years old should be removed entirely whenever practical. It frequently happens that to remove it all would uncover part of the fence, leaving a bare spot or hole in the hedge. In such cases, it should be allowed to remain until the plant produces new canes to fill the space. Fences or hedges of this kind may rise to any height until they cease to be fences and become trellises. Such a hedge is a most attractive inclosure for a garden.

OTHER USES

Climbing roses have been put to many other uses. To insure the safety of birds where cats prowl, the bird-bath may be surrounded with a close tangle of

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some thorny climbing rose. A climber of moderate vigor may encircle a sun-dial, and creeping roses may be trained in long, narrow ribbons along the edge of flower-beds or paths instead of expensive boxwood or other border plants. Some of the almost evergreen *Wichuraiana* hybrids are delightful when used in this manner. Vigorous scrambling or climbing roses may be planted at the foot of dead trees, and will transform the dead bark into living beauty. Unsightly buildings, stonewalls, and objectionable views may be screened by climbing roses either grown as huge bushes or properly trained upon some support. In fact, the uses to which climbing roses may be put are so multifarious that any gardener with a spark of originality in his soul will find unique and interesting places for them in his own garden, no matter how unexciting it may seem to be at first.

The point to be remembered is that no matter how climbing roses are trained, they must be taken care of systematically. Pruning is essential and must be adapted to the nature of the roses. Otherwise they are likely to get out of bounds within two or three seasons, and rapidly deteriorate into unsightly masses of half-dead brush. When that happens, the only thing to do is to dig them up and start over.

CHAPTER VI

SUPPORTS FOR CLIMBING ROSES

SINCE all climbing roses require the aid of posts or trellis-work of some kind, unless grown as big bushes or allowed to trail on the ground, it is important that the material should be suitable in proportion and strength, and sufficiently durable to insure reasonable permanence. Nothing more aggravating can be imagined than to have a climbing rose in full bloom come crashing to the earth during a storm because of a rotten post or weak ties. Such a disaster is irreparable, for no amount of maneuvering or labor of the most painful character can restore it to its former beauty for at least two seasons. Catastrophes of this kind can be avoided by careful inspection of the supports from time to time, and to a large extent they may be prevented by providing proper framework in the first place.

LATTICE

Nowadays, we see fewer and fewer of the curious fan-shaped trellises and oddly designed covered benches, arches, garden entrances, summer-houses, and similar shoddy structures which at one time broke over the country like a checkered rash. The trashiness of ordinary commercial trellises is

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much to be deplored, but their flimsiness does not detract from the value of a well-constructed lattice. The ornamental effect of a good trellis, when covered with blooming roses, is sufficient to justify constructing it of the best materials and supporting it by posts properly protected against decay.

White is a disagreeable color to paint a lattice. Dark green or brown is much better, and if it is made of a durable wood, such as cypress, a brown stain and oil finish is perhaps the best and least obtrusive of all.

For economy's sake, wide-mesh woven fencing may be substituted for a trellis. It may be very durable if the wire is heavily galvanized, and so tightly stretched that it does not sag under the weight of the roses or billow in the wind.

It is the gardener's business to fasten the roses to the trellis or wire, because they cannot do it themselves. Thoughtless or lazy gardeners may weave the branches in and out of the interstices but they will come to regret it. Sooner or later dead wood and unwanted canes will have to be removed, and the devil himself has never devised a more disagreeable, tedious, and painful job than to unthread thorny rose canes from a lattice or to disentangle them from a wire mesh! It is better to distribute them more or less symmetrically over one surface of the trellis, holding each one in place by a firm tie of some lasting material.

Flowers and foliage of *Rosa gigantea* (*R. odorata gigantea*) as it grows in Australia, where many hybrids have been raised from it





Paul's Scarlet Climber is an extremely popular rose,
widely planted everywhere

SUPPORTS FOR CLIMBING ROSES

Posts

Posts for trellises, wire netting, arches, or even for use alone as pillars, assume considerable importance with relation to climbing roses. Possibly the most expensive posts which can be used are saplings cut by a farmer from a thicket that he wants to clear, or from a mixed woods which needs thinning. The first cost of such posts may be temptingly low, but they are likely to be ill-assorted in size and so variable in resistance to rot that nothing but dissatisfaction can result. On the other hand, saplings of red cedar, locust, and some other trees make straight, durable posts, and, if selected with reasonable regard for symmetry, are satisfactory for the useful life of any rose that may be planted to them. Stained or allowed to weather naturally, they make an attractive appearance for many years, and do not look out of place even in formal surroundings. For rustic gardens the bark may be left on, and even short stubs of branches allowed to remain, over which the roses may be looped.

Posts made of manufactured lumber are seldom used, except as supports for lattice-work or woven wire. The objections to them are high cost and a short life. Most dressed lumber is manufactured from timber of uncertain lasting quality, while for rose supports, durability should have first consideration. Yellow pine, fir, and similar woods rot quickly in the ground. Cedar, cypress, chestnut,

CLIMBING ROSES

locust, and redwood, which are more resistant to decay, are to be preferred.

Different methods of treating the base of wooden posts have been recommended to delay decay. Possibly it is best to char the wood lightly in a hot fire from the base to a point several inches above the soil-line. Soaking the bases of posts in creosote or other wood-preservatives no doubt postpones decay, but whether some ill effect of the chemicals may diffuse through the soil and damage the rose planted at the post is more than I can say.

Wood posts may also be set in concrete, which at least insures their stability in the ground, for an outstanding defect of wooden posts is their liability to sag out of plumb. This can be prevented to some extent by sinking them very deeply and by tamping the base very firmly with cracked stones.

Cedar and locust posts should be not less than 5 inches in diameter at the point where they emerge from the ground. The height, of course, depends upon the use to which they are put. Larger posts are needed where great weight is to be sustained, but a thick, heavy post is incongruous when used to support a single climbing rose bush. The post should be just large enough to bear the weight of the plant safely, and small enough that it may be entirely concealed, both when the plant is in leaf and during winter when the canes are bare.

Possibly the most permanent post which has

SUPPORTS FOR CLIMBING ROSES

been contrived for climbing roses is iron pipe set in concrete. Second-hand pipe may be bought in almost any junk-yard for a few cents a pound. A handy workman can cut or splice it to proper lengths, give it a first coat of red lead and a second coat of some inconspicuous shade of green paint; fit a screw-cap on the top to keep out rain, and encase 3 to 4 feet of the bottom in a block of concrete about 5 inches square. The top of the concrete should be moulded up about the post in order to shed water. Such a post is pleasantly inconspicuous and almost indestructible.

Pipe of suitable size may be used, depending upon the weight to be borne. About the smallest which is safe is $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe, and 2-inch is best. Pipe of larger size is more expensive and heavier to handle, but it can be used, even up to the size of discarded boiler-flues which are sometimes available and cheap.

The concrete block anchors it securely in the ground, the threaded top makes it available as a base for any kind of iron-pipe construction which it may be expected to support, either a trellis, a pergola, or a summer-house. Flat metal strips or strap-iron can be inserted in the top of the post to be bent into arches, if arches are wanted.

Modern steel fence-posts are efficient,



CLIMBING ROSES

cheap, and easy to get anywhere. Some are made of L- or T-shaped metal, perforated at regular intervals, or fitted with projecting hooks to which wires or strings may be attached. These steel posts are familiar to every farmer, and others can buy them from dealers and mail-order houses which handle farm supplies. They come in almost any height the rose-grower is likely to need, and are furnished at the base with some flat or spade-shaped device to keep them from turning around in the ground. If heavily coated with zinc the steel endures for years, and makes an extremely rigid post when once firmly fixed. Steel construction makes them the least bulky of any support of similar strength, and in the long run they are as cheap as any.

Steel fence-posts are driven into the ground like a stake, saving the labor of digging a hole. Usually a sharpened iron spud, equal in diameter to the widest dimension of the post, is pounded in first with a sledge and pulled out; the post itself is then tapped into the hole which the spud has made.

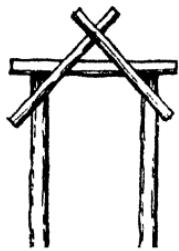
ARCHES

The construction of simple arches is easy. Any kind of a cross-beam will do for unpretentious effects. A fine rustic appearance may be achieved by using two reasonably straight sticks to make a sort of Gothic arch or inverted V by lashing or nailing them a little below the tops of the support-

SUPPORTS FOR CLIMBING ROSES

ing posts, allowing them to project beyond the sides of the posts and to cross where they meet.

For round arches, strap-iron is almost necessary.

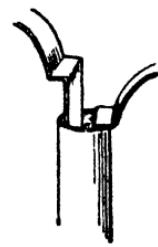


A single rustic arch.

Some kinds of wood are both strong enough and flexible enough to be sprung into place, but it is less difficult to work with iron. One-eighth-inch strap-iron sufficiently narrow to be inserted in the top of the pipe is the best material. If a little step or offset is made in the iron about 8 inches from the end, it will prevent the arch from sliding down inside the post farther than it was intended to go.

Various proportions for arches have been tried, but the best rule is a good judgment. The curve ought not to be too flat or too pointed, and a keen eye is almost necessary to decide just what arc the bend should make. Semicircles are relatively simple, and can be accurately gauged by making the length of strap-iron between the offsets a trifle more than one and one-half times the distance between the posts—one and four-sevenths, to be fairly exact.

Some people rivet cross-pieces upon the arch to prevent the roses from turning over on themselves under the weight of full bloom. This is not nearly as effective as twining the canes spirally around the



Method of inserting strap-iron arches.

CLIMBING ROSES

arch, but it does make it easier to take them down for pruning.

GARLANDS

Chains may be hung between the tops of posts to train the roses in drooping garlands or festoons. Heavy chains are not needed, and the material does not need to be as enduring as brass. A heavily galvanized chain will last for many years, and if it is thick as a man's thumb it will support the weight of any roses that it will ever be called upon to bear. Manila rope may be used in place of chain, but is stiffer and less durable. Soaking in linseed oil for a few days before putting it up lengthens its life. Such a rope should be at least a half-inch in diameter, and an inch is better.

A thoughtful rose-grower will soon discover that, with careful training, a vigorous climbing rose will form its own garland upon a relatively trifling foundation. The long shoots, under proper inducement, will support themselves as long as they remain alive in good condition.

PERGOLAS AND SUMMER-HOUSES

Tastes differ so much that it is a rash person who would venture to lay down the law in regard to building such structures as pergolas. To say that simple construction is best is not true where the whole design of the garden and architecture of the

SUPPORTS FOR CLIMBING ROSES

dwellings and near-by buildings demand ornate formality. But in small gardens it is the one fact that the aspiring rose-grower must hold fast to. Little gardens cannot afford to let structural elaboration overwhelm the roses.

Few owners of small gardens are blessed with both the skill and the time to undertake construction of this kind by themselves. A skilled carpenter is necessary if the structure is to be of wood; only the general design need trouble the owner.

Cedar posts with the shaggy bark left on, and even in some cases still bearing stubs of branches, are both ornamental and enduring when covered with roses. In some districts they may be obtained very cheaply. At other places other timber must be used, or dressed lumber substituted. The same caution should be exercised that sound, rot-resisting material is obtained to prevent disaster later.

It is perfectly feasible to construct a pergola of iron pipe, making sure that the posts are firmly anchored in concrete, and a clever man could doubtless construct a summer-house of the same material.

Perhaps it is well to state plainly here that metal supports have no ill effect on rose-canapes. It has been solemnly set forth with considerable authority that iron becomes so cold in winter and so hot in summer that plants are frosted at one season and blistered in the other by coming in contact with it. Experience has proved these statements wrong.

CLIMBING ROSES

FENCES AND HEDGES

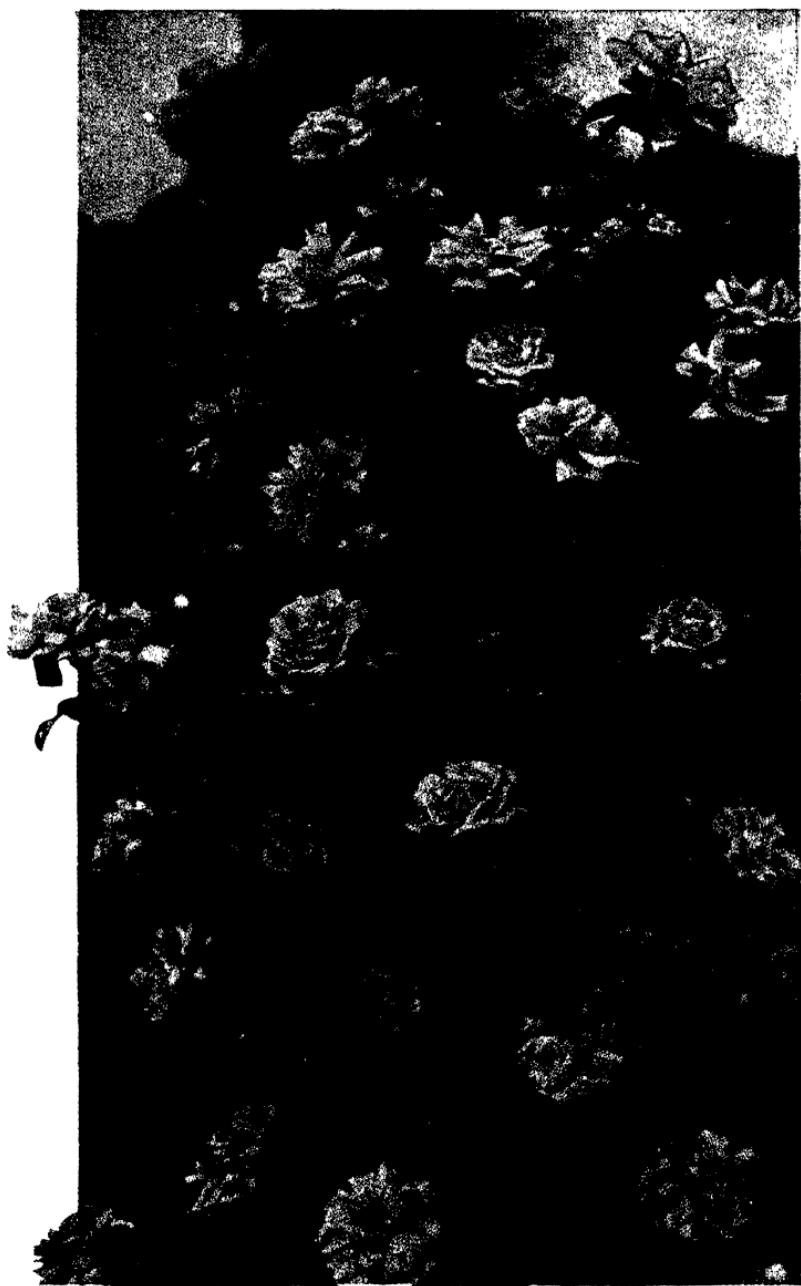
Some climbing roses make excellent hedges without artificial support, but to keep the plants in good condition for many years they need to be handled so that old, decayed stems can be taken out easily. By training the canes along a fence-like framework this can be easily done.

Ordinary woven-wire picket fencing is seldom strong enough or permanent enough to serve as a

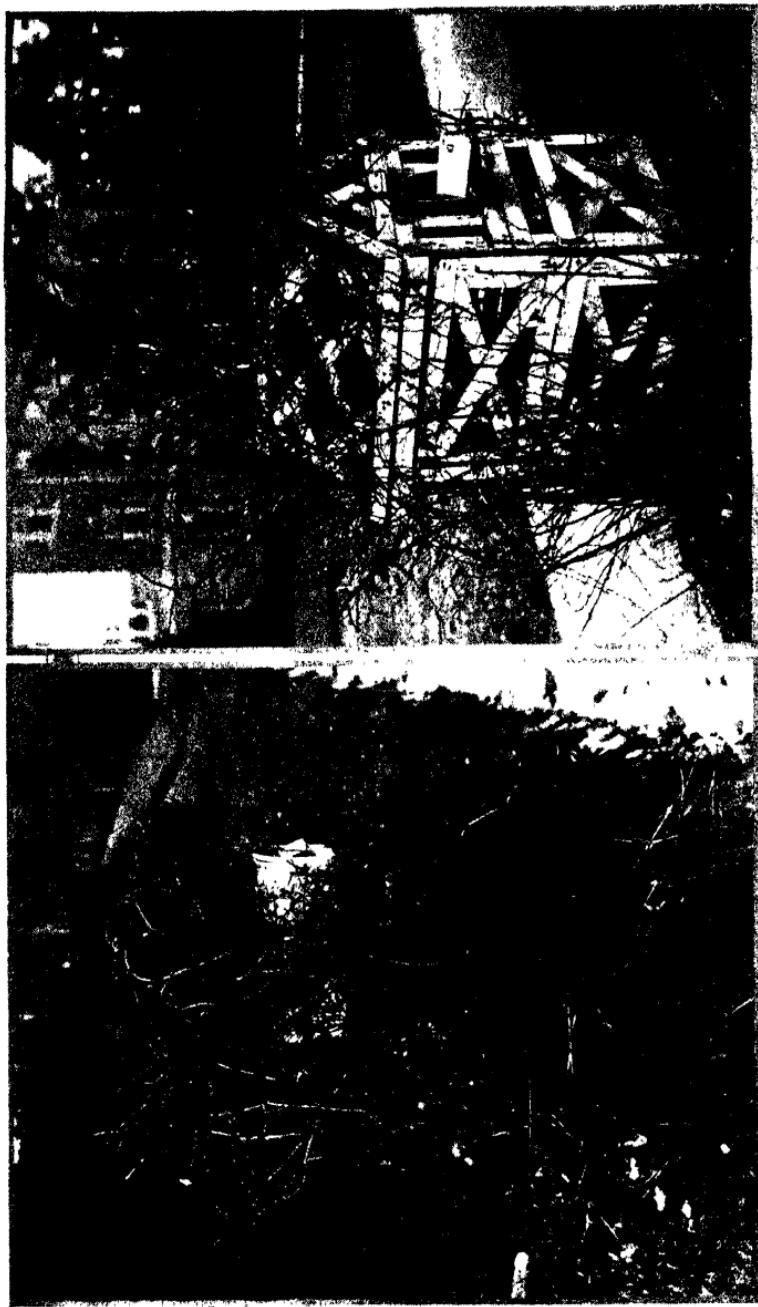


foundation for a hedge of roses; but there is a type of picket fence which is not without usefulness and beauty. This is usually manufactured abroad of some decay-resisting wood, and is woven of young saplings, split or whole, closely spaced. Several dealers offer this kind of fencing, and it can be bought in several heights. Roses look very charming woven in and out of the ends that project above the wire, drooping in flowery garlands on both sides. Even as high as 8 to 10 feet, such fences covered with roses are objects of great beauty.

Special supports for rose-fences are easily made by stretching rustproof wires between well-anchored posts 10 feet apart. Two wires 18 inches apart, with the bottom one the same distance above the ground, are sufficient, but the height can be easily extended to a third wire or even



Coralie is one of the handsomest Wichuraiana hybrids



An interesting way to disguise rural mailboxes. When the plants are in leaf and flower the boxes are practically buried in roses

SUPPORTS FOR CLIMBING ROSES

higher for more profuse display or to obtain closer seclusion and privacy.

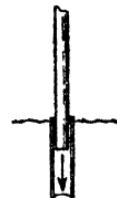
Stone fences are ideal if they are already on the place, but it would hardly pay to build a stone fence to train roses on in this day and age. Old rail-fences are equally good and almost equally scarce and hard to restore; but the picturesque beauty of both kinds is worth trying to keep if either exists on the place.

A similar informality may also be achieved by connecting a row of posts with rough stringers along the top, and filling the panels between them with two cross-pieces in the form of X's.

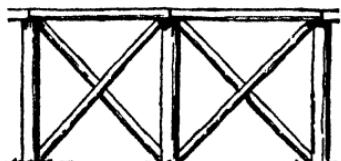
HINGED SUPPORTS

A special type of support has been found valuable in extremely cold climates where climbing roses are likely to be frozen in the winter. This is the hinged trellis or pillar, so constructed that the supporting posts are not permanently sunk in the ground but are cleated or spliced in some fashion to other sunken posts from which they may

be detached at the approach of winter, and the pillar or whole trellis, rose and all, laid down to be covered with leaves and



Arrangement of removable post.



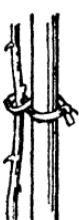
Rustic foundation for rose hedge.

CLIMBING ROSES

snow. Any ingenious man can figure out several ways in which this can be done. Pipe supports may be fitted into sunken pipes of slightly larger diameter. Posts of dressed wood may be similarly handled. The idea is to disturb the arrangement of the rose on its support as little as possible when laying it down for winter protection.

TIES

No matter what type of support is used for climbing roses, the individual canes must be tied to it in some fashion. Various materials may be used.



The proper
way to tie
a rose-cane
to its
support.

If the canes are to be fastened to a wall, strips of leather, stretched over them and nailed down at the ends with staples, are safe and lasting. For stone walls, a recently exhibited device is a stiff wire stretched between two composition buttons which may be cemented fast to the stone. For tying canes to pillars, trellises, etc., ordinary raffia of good quality is the cheapest and most satisfactory material. It

lasts fully a year. Twine, tarred or otherwise, may be used, but it is both more expensive and harder to tie than raffia. Strips of cotton cloth an inch or so wide may be used but are likely to be much too conspicuous. But regardless of what material may be used, always cross the tie between the rose-cane and its support to prevent chafing.

SUPPORTS FOR CLIMBING ROSES

LABELS

One of the most puzzling problems which confront a grower of climbing roses is how to label them permanently. No device is both satisfactory and cheap. The best is a metal tablet on which the name can be written or engraved, fastened to a stiff rod which can be screwed horizontally into the supporting post, so that the name sticks out beyond the foliage of the plant at eye-level. These can be made by ingenious folks at home where labor costs nothing, but they are much too expensive to be manufactured by anybody else. Any labels, no matter how permanent, hung on the bushes are sure to be lost or cut off, and it is almost impossible to find them when the plants are in leaf and bloom. The only other place where a label can be found is at the base of the plant, and tablets engraved or stamped with the name of the rose, soldered to stiff stakes driven in at the base of the rose, are satisfactory, except that they are often obscured by mud, or lost in the foliage of some plant growing in front of the rose. For safety, some people always put two labels to each rose.

There is no solution to this problem. It is an aggravating phase of the whole difficulty of labels in the garden. Some people will be able to solve it for themselves in ways which would be decidedly inconvenient or inexpedient for others.

CHAPTER VII

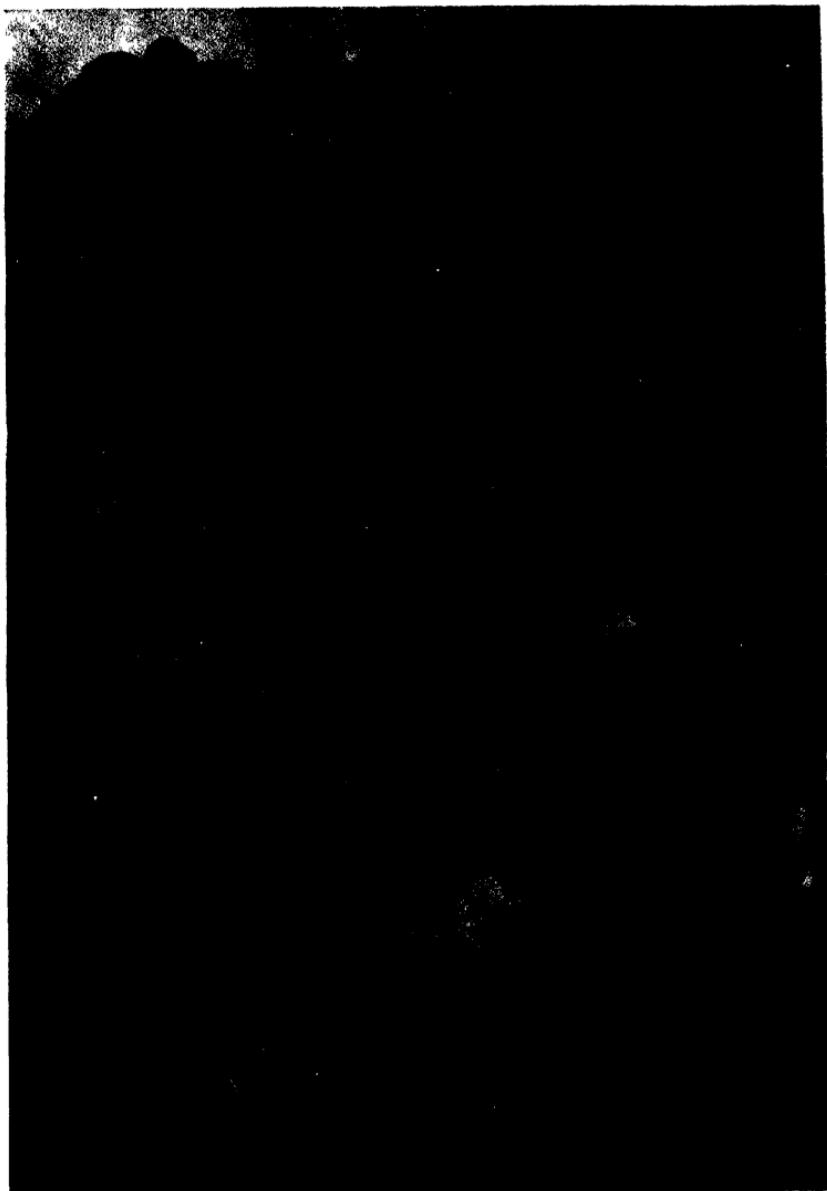
PLANTING AND CARE

PROBABLY, climbing roses are as easy to grow as any plants which are admitted to the garden. They will endure all sorts of conditions and much neglect. About the only way to make them fail is to plant them upside down.

But we do not want climbing roses in our gardens which merely exist. We want vigorous, full-bodied plants with luxuriant foliage and abundant bloom, brilliant, fragrant, and long-lasting. To achieve such results it is necessary to give climbing roses something more than the casual attention which ordinary shrubs and perennials receive.

SITE AND SOIL

If there is room for only one or two climbing roses in the garden, the chances are that there is little doubt about the place to plant them. They simply must make the best of whatever the situation affords. But if there is an opportunity to choose a place for them, select a site open to the sun for most of the day, free from enclosing trees or walls which shut out active circulation of air, and preferably on a slope and on porous soil, so that the drainage may be perfect underground.



Royal Scarlet, a superb glowing crimson Wichuraiana; earlier and darker than Paul's Scarlet Climber



Emily Gray is the loveliest of *nearly hardy* yellow climbing roses

PLANTING AND CARE

Bear in mind that climbing roses may grow to be tremendous shrubs. The strongest of them think nothing of reaching thirty to forty feet in a few years. If left alone, they usually check their rapid growth when normal dimensions have been attained, but by pruning we continually compel climbing roses to renew themselves, thus keeping them in a constant state of active growth which makes heavy demands upon the fertility and moisture of the soil.

Consequently, to prepare the ground adequately for a climbing rose is a prime requisite for success. The soil ought to be naturally rich, or be made so. Though climbing roses will grow on poor soil more successfully than other kinds of roses, the fact remains that the better we treat them the better they will treat us.

For best results, make a hole for each plant three feet in diameter and not less than two feet deep. If the soil is sticky clay in the bottom of the hole, remove enough more to allow room for six to eight inches of broken stones or cinders for drainage, but make certain that an outlet for this drainage is provided, otherwise a water-tight tank will be formed, soggy at the bottom, which will rot off the tender rootlets and eventually destroy the rose.

Mix about one-third well-rotted manure with the best available soil for the rose to grow in. If chopped sod is obtainable, a moderate quantity laid

CLIMBING ROSES

over the drainage before filling the hole will materially improve the fertility of the soil. If well-rotted manure is not to be had, garden compost, reinforced with commercial fertilizers, will do just as well; but do not, in anxiety to provide extraordinary richness, err on the side of making the soil too light and fluffy. All roses delight in a heavy clay soil, and gardens which are blessed with a deep, strong loam ought not be tampered with too much.

Supports upon which the roses are to be trained should be put in place either before or while the holes are being dug for the plants. To put them in afterwards is much harder and is likely to cause damage to the roots of the roses.

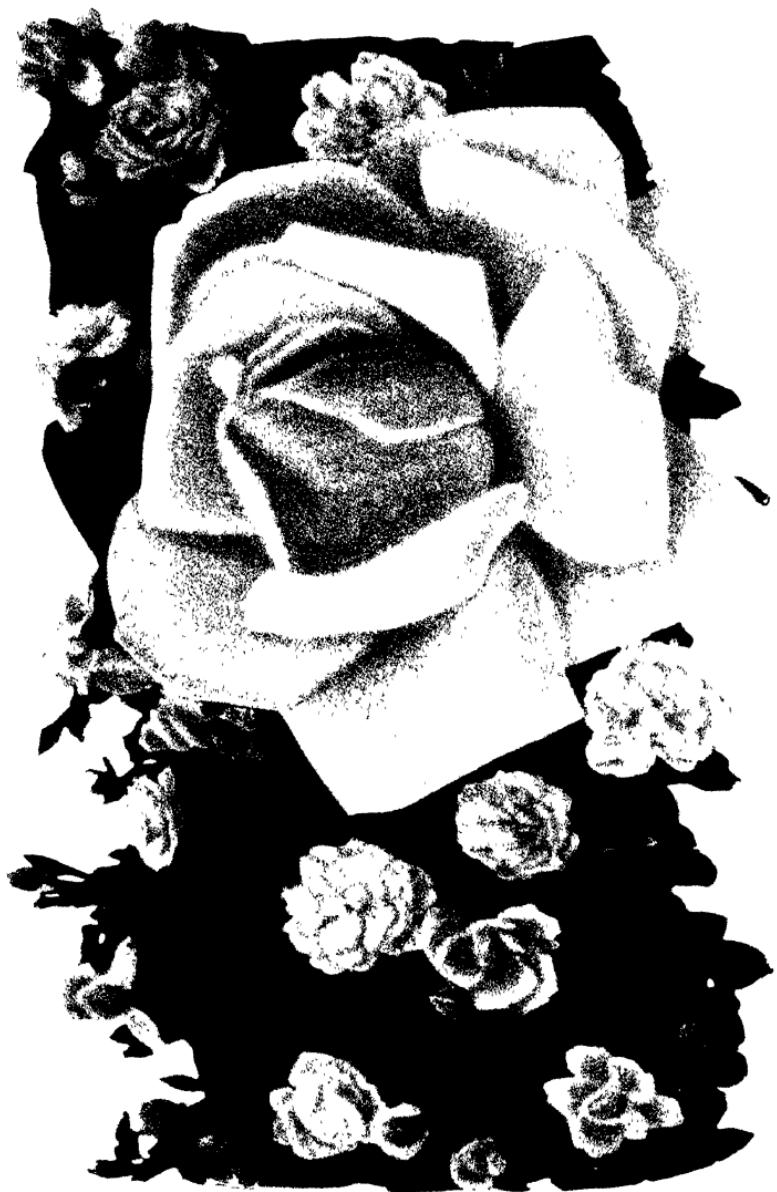
All this preparatory work had better be done several weeks before it is time to plant the roses, in order to allow the fertilizer and the soil to become incorporated with each other and to let the disturbed earth settle again firmly into place. Roses do not like to grow in loose ground.

KINDS OF PLANTS

Before we can plant a rose we must have the rose to plant. The best place to get good rose plants is from a nursery of established reputation. In buying roses, the same as buying anything else, quality counts. It must be remembered that roses are perishable, and the careful buyer will make certain



Beauty of Glazenzwood as it grows in California. It is an old but still popular yellow climber



Albertine is a very large-flowered *Wichuraiana*
of interesting and changeable color

PLANTING AND CARE

that the plants he gets have been properly cared for from the time they were dug in the nursery field until they reach his garden. This kind of care costs money, and it is not at all unusual or unfair that those nurserymen and dealers who take proper care of their plants should charge more for them. The plants are worth it; they cost more, as things of high quality usually do. Although climbing roses have great vitality, frequently making big plants quickly from small and unpromising beginnings, cheap, "bargain" plants are outrageously expensive in the end, because they either die or do not prosper, and often are not true to name, grievously disappointing the purchaser when, as, and if, they do bloom.

The best kind of climbing rose to buy is one that has grown two years in the open ground. It makes little difference whether it is own-root or budded, for almost all climbing roses strike easily from cuttings and are vigorous enough to make healthy, robust growth on their own roots. There is no need to be arbitrary about it. The important thing is that the plant should be vigorous and accustomed to outdoor life.

As a matter of fact, almost all nursery-grown climbing roses are budded plants, as roses of other types are, since the production departments of nurseries find it easier to pursue the same method in producing climbing roses as for propagating roses of other types.

CLIMBING ROSES

PLANTING

Climbing roses may be planted in the garden either in autumn or spring in northern climates, and throughout the winter in the South. In the North, the only difficulty attendant upon winter planting is the danger of the ground becoming frozen before properly ripened plants can be obtained from nurseries located in milder climates. In order to forestall this danger, the ground may be prepared early in the autumn and protected from frost by covering it with a layer of manure or boards which will keep out the frost.

Autumn-planted roses need some protection from cold and dryness during the winter. It seems strange to speak of dryness in connection with a northern winter, but if the ground is frozen solid about the roots of a plant, they cannot function and are consequently unable to replace the moisture which the cold, dry air evaporates from the stems. This condition may be prevented by covering the plant almost entirely with earth.

In spring the same danger may be encountered for a different reason. The spring winds are often extremely dry, and the canes of newly planted roses are likely to be prematurely withered before the roots can get into action. Covering the plants with little hills of earth is insurance against the occurrence of such a disaster.

PLANTING AND CARE

The act of planting a climbing rose is no different from the planting of any other kind of rose or shrub. Protect the roots from drying from the time the roses are received until they are covered with soil. Make the hole big enough to receive the roots without twisting or bending, and sift the soil among them in such a way that they lie in the ground in approximately the same relation to it as they did before the plant was lifted from the nursery. Remember that roses like to grow in firm ground, and make sure that the soil is packed tightly as it is placed around the roots. Do not be afraid to tramp it firmly until it refuses to yield any more. If the ground is very dry, a bucket of water in each hole before it is completely filled with earth will alleviate the situation. But this is seldom necessary except in periods of drought.

As a rule, nurserymen shorten the tops of all roses before they ship them. If this has not been done before planting, remove all the canes except two or three, and reduce their length to about twelve inches in the autumn, or six inches in the spring. This seems like a very drastic procedure, but results will justify it. Experiments without number have been made to prove that roses could be transplanted without removing most of the branches, and many such experiments have succeeded in keeping the plants alive, but in only very few instances have they amounted to much

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until they killed off the old wood and restored themselves entirely by new growth. So it might just as well be done first as last.

A climbing rose planted in the autumn, winter, or early spring should begin growth as soon as the buds of deciduous trees begin to burst. Under normal conditions, ordinary strong-growing climbing roses will produce several canes six to eight feet long the first year. These canes should be fastened to the support as they grow, or they may be allowed to sprawl as they will over the ground, if there is no particular need for neatness. Generally, it is better to train the canes *around* the support while they are young and pliable, at least a few of them, in order that there may be bloom at the bottom of the plant as well as at the top.

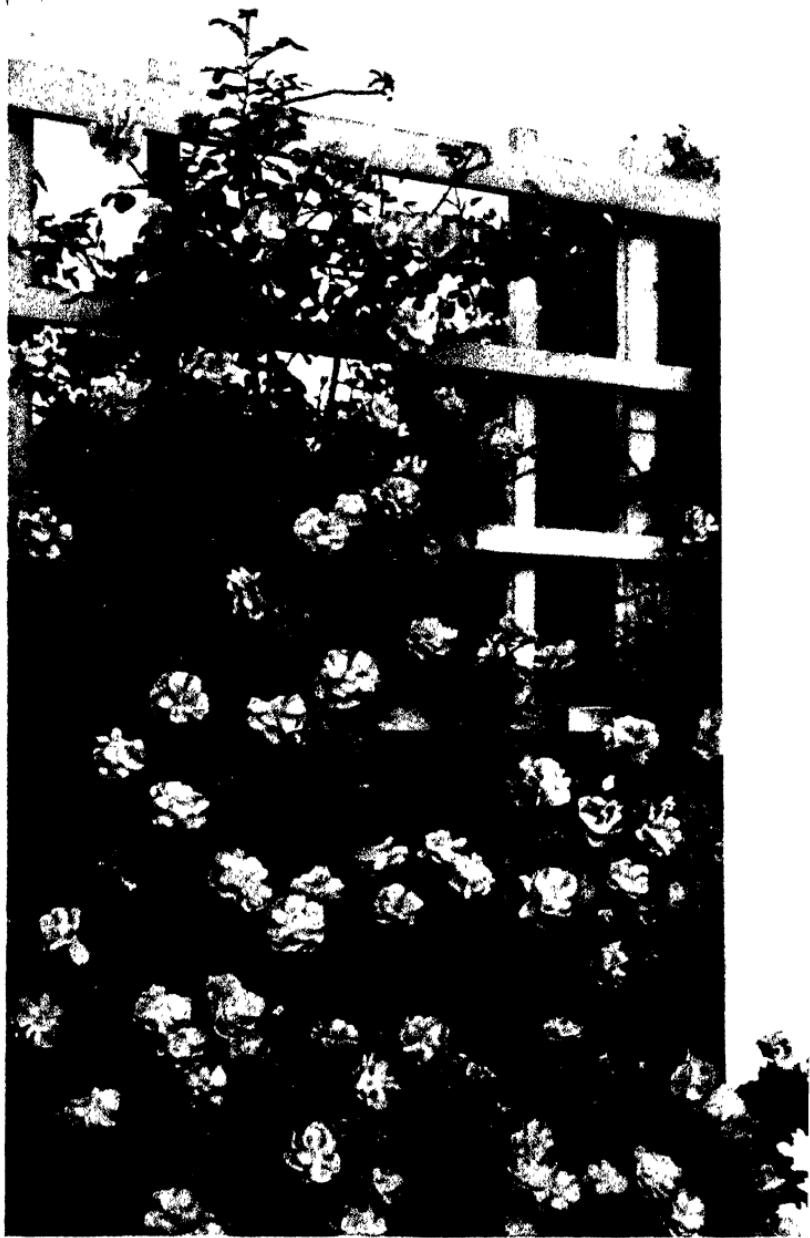
INSECTS AND DISEASES

Climbing roses are not immune to the diseases and insects which attack other rose bushes. Black-spot, while not as pestiferous on climbing roses as it is on Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and other bedding roses, nevertheless must be contended with, and mildew is one of the greatest enemies that climbing roses have to face.

For black-spot, the well-known garden fungicide, Bordeaux mixture, applied every two weeks throughout the season, is effective. Experiments conducted by Cornell University, with the support



Le Rêve is one of the two absolutely hardy, definitely deep yellow climbing roses



Jacotte is a brilliant Wichuraiana with large, handsome apricot, orange, and golden yellow flowers

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of the American Rose Society, have proved that black-spot can also be controlled by dusting the plants every fortnight with a fine, impalpable powder, known as "Massey dust," made of nine parts sulphur and one part lead arsenate. Various other materials and means of control are offered as proprietary articles, most of which have some merit and a few of which are good.

The curse of mildew, which afflicts climbing roses particularly, is generally controlled by the methods used to combat black-spot, but a greater freedom from mildew may be hoped for if the plants are grown in a properly ventilated location. Mildew is far more prevalent in tightly inclosed gardens and on plants which grow in the angles of buildings or on walls. Temporary relief may be afforded from mildew by spraying the plants with a strong solution of baking-soda (sodium bicarbonate) but this is not lasting, and cannot be relied upon to keep the foliage free from the fungus.

The buds and flowers of climbing roses are likely to be eaten by rose-bugs, Japanese beetles, and other pests, and the foliage also appeals to the appetites of slugs, worms, and larvæ of numerous vicious insects. The one and only cure for that sort of thing is to put poison on the plants.

The most effective form of poison is arsenate of lead, which should be applied according to the method recommended by the manufacturers on the

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package, either as a dust or as a spray. The "Massey dust" includes one-tenth arsenate of lead, and, if used persistently as recommended, should repulse or kill all such marauders.

The green lice which congregate at the tips of growing shoots and envelop the buds at times, do not eat in the ordinary sense. They are true bugs as the zoölogists define bugs. That is, they have beaks which they insert under the bark of the plant and through them suck the juices which ought to nourish the buds and flowers. These malevolent little beasts, in common with all insects, breathe through tiny holes along the sides of their bodies. They can be killed by stopping up those holes with soapsuds, oil, or some other viscous material, and their breathing apparatus can be paralyzed by some narcotic, such as nicotine or pyrethrum. Various preparations are on the market for controlling these aphides or plant-lice. The best of them have a base of nicotine sulphate or pyrethrum extract. A thing that needs to be noted, especially in fighting plant-lice which breed so prolifically, is that they are often packed on the plants two or three layers deep. No matter how thoroughly the spraying is done, only the outer layers can be reached at one time. This means that the spraying must be repeated once or twice in order to slaughter the inmost and final layer. Good cultivators always spray for aphides three days in succession. This

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method will clear the plants of the pests for several weeks. Spraying need not be repeated for that purpose within that time.

The important thing that every gardener must learn is that no matter what he sprays with, or what he dusts with, the thoroughness with which he does it is more important than the material. It is not enough to point the spray-gun in the general direction of the plant and squirt. The gardener must see to it that the plant is thoroughly enveloped in dust or drenched with spray from top to bottom, on both sides of the foliage, in order that every portion may receive its protective coating.

WINTER PROTECTION

In the southern states, climbing roses need no protection at all in the winter. Moving toward the North, the same is true until we reach a climate where the thermometer ordinarily falls below zero for extended periods. In such climates, climbing roses need some protection, especially those which have been newly planted. The necessity for this protection will suggest to intelligent gardeners the importance of training climbing roses in such a fashion that they can be protected easily. Where it is possible to spread a protecting mat or carpet over the face of a wall on which roses are growing, advantage should be taken of the opportunity. Pillars should be arranged that

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they may be wrapped from the base to the top with straw or some other protective material without too much trouble, or they may be hinged or detachable from the ground in a manner spoken of in the previous chapter. (See page 123.)

Pending the time when a race of climbing roses which is immune to frost and winter damage has arrived, those gardeners who grow roses in the more severe climates (twenty degrees below zero for many weeks) must reconcile themselves to the work of taking down their climbing roses in the fall and covering them either with soil or leaves for the winter. A shelter over the canes which will shed water and keep off the rays of the winter sun is much more effective than a heavy, thick, wet, soggy protection which may rot the canes. Earth is the best of all materials.

Where the climate is not so severe that it requires the removal of the roses from their supports, the late autumn and early winter months can be profitably spent by tying in canes which become dislodged in the wind and making everything snug and fast against the winter blasts. Roses can do considerable damage to themselves and to each other by rubbing off the bark where it comes in contact with other canes or their supports, or by slashing themselves with their thorns as they are knocked about in the wind.

As spring approaches, the buds on climbing roses



Primrose is a good yellow *Wichuraiana* with relatively large flowers, although somewhat pale



Countess of Stradbroke (Australian) is darkest, richest, and most beautifully formed of all red climbing roses

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begin to swell very early, and this swelling is an indication that the protective material may be lessened as the season advances. It is well to keep a light shelter over plants which have been heavily protected during the winter, until the tenderness caused by the close confinement has been somewhat hardened by exposure to the spring atmosphere.

Naturally, one of the first jobs the second spring after planting is to tie up those roses which have been laid down for the winter and to make fast canes which have become dislodged. The second season should bring into bloom climbing roses of almost all types, and a fair crop for the size of the plants may be expected. It is doubtful whether any pruning is advisable for climbing roses that year. I rather believe that a climbing rose ought to be left unpruned until it has achieved at least three years' growth after planting.

PRUNING

The third year after planting, a decision either to prune the new climbing roses or to let them alone must be made. It may seem rank heresy to some rose-growers to question whether pruning is necessary at all or not, but in some cases it may be quite inadvisable. A climbing rose which is intended to be a big, healthy, specimen plant in the middle of a lawn will get along quite well without being pruned until the time comes for it to be re-

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duced in size. If a rose is planted for a big spectacular effect, it will have served its purpose when it has produced that effect, and it cannot do justice to itself or to its planter if a large portion of its growth is removed each year.

On the other hand, although some roses left unpruned may grow into magnificent bushes and produce a perfectly enormous number of flowers, they do it at the expense of their span of life. Their glory is brief. They soon become choked with dead and decadent wood through which weak new shoots struggle to the light. The only remedy is to cut down the plant, dig it out, and put in a new one.

Pruning is a device intended to prevent that. It is also a method of controlling the growth of a rose in the garden. The vigor of some types is so great that unless they are intelligently pruned they may overwhelm any small place almost before the gardener is aware of it.

There are two theories of pruning. One is to thin or remove old wood in order to induce the plant to renew itself with virgin growth. The other is the "snip-snip" method, which is most in evidence in training barberry and privet hedges. Until recently, the "snip-snip" method has been frowned upon in connection with roses, but lately a school of opinion has arisen which teaches that this method should be used on certain types of roses. The truth of the matter is that neither method

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is always right. The gardener must be guided entirely by what he wants to get from his roses. The man who is a slave to the hard pruning method and follows it regardless of all other considerations is likely to have a lean, lanky, bare-looking garden, whereas the snip-snipper is either going to have to buy another acre or move out himself. Pruning should be a matter of common sense. Experts can tell you how to plant a rose, how to protect it from insects and other enemies, but nobody can tell you how to prune a rose. It is something that each person must learn for himself. Certain general rules may be laid down, and within those rules there is plenty of room for free action.



New growth from
base of
Wichuraiana
Climber.

Climbing roses fall into three groups, so far as their pruning requirements are concerned. These groups roughly coincide with the hardy climbers, the tender climbers, and those which are intermediate between them.

The hardiest climbing roses, or those which are characterized by small flowers borne in clusters, and long, twiggy growth, belong to the Multiflora class or to the early race

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of Wichuraiana hybrids and are generally benefited by hard pruning. Most of such roses have the characteristic habit of sending up strong new canes from the base of the plant every year. These new canes mature sufficiently in one season to bear a crop of flowers the following year. Unless the gardener wants his bushes to get large and heavy, it is a wise thing to remove from roses of this type, all the canes which have borne flowers, as soon as the blooms fade. To postpone it until late in autumn incurs the danger of losing most of next season's bloom. The best way to do the job is to cut the roses free from their supports and lay them on the ground, tying up the strong new shoots as they grow, and cutting out the old ones. It is a murderous thing to do, and after it has been done the garden looks horribly desolate, but the results generally justify the practice.

On the other hand, climbing roses of the Tea, Hybrid Tea, Noisette, Bourbon, and such other tender strains bloom very sparingly on new wood. The finest flowers are produced from short spurs which grow out of two- or three-year-old canes. Common sense indicates at once that these roses should not suffer the devastating treatment given the hardier types. The "snip-snip" method can be used here to advantage, by removing surplus dangling ends and canes which threaten to grow in the wrong places. The vigor of these roses is suffi-



Star of Persia is one of the two hardy clear yellow climbing roses. Le Reve is much the same color



Nora Cunningham is a superb Australian climbing rose
of Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual ancestry

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ciently great in favorable climates to require restraint if the space is limited, but in moderate and northern climates the less pruning they have the better, since it is only under special conditions that they make any growth at all.

Between these two extremes is the new group of so-called large-flowered hardy climbers. One can readily see that climbers which partake of the nature of both classes might require judicious pruning embodying both principles. A large-flowered climber of the type of Silver Moon, for example, would soon occupy the greater part of any ordinary garden if not operated upon vigorously every season or two to remove most of its growth. On the other hand, roses like Paul's Scarlet Climber, which are cluster-flowering in habit, with blooms normally larger than the usual cluster-flowered type, make growth of such moderate vigor that the pruning-knife had better be kept away from them. Thus it appears there is a broad group of climbers on which most careful judgment must be exercised. The way to treat them is to leave as much wood on them as is practicable and to remove only those canes which seem to threaten the peace of the garden.

Very little good is done by cutting off the seed-hips which follow the blooms. In fact, a good many of the recently so-called everblooming climbers will not produce their second bloom if the old



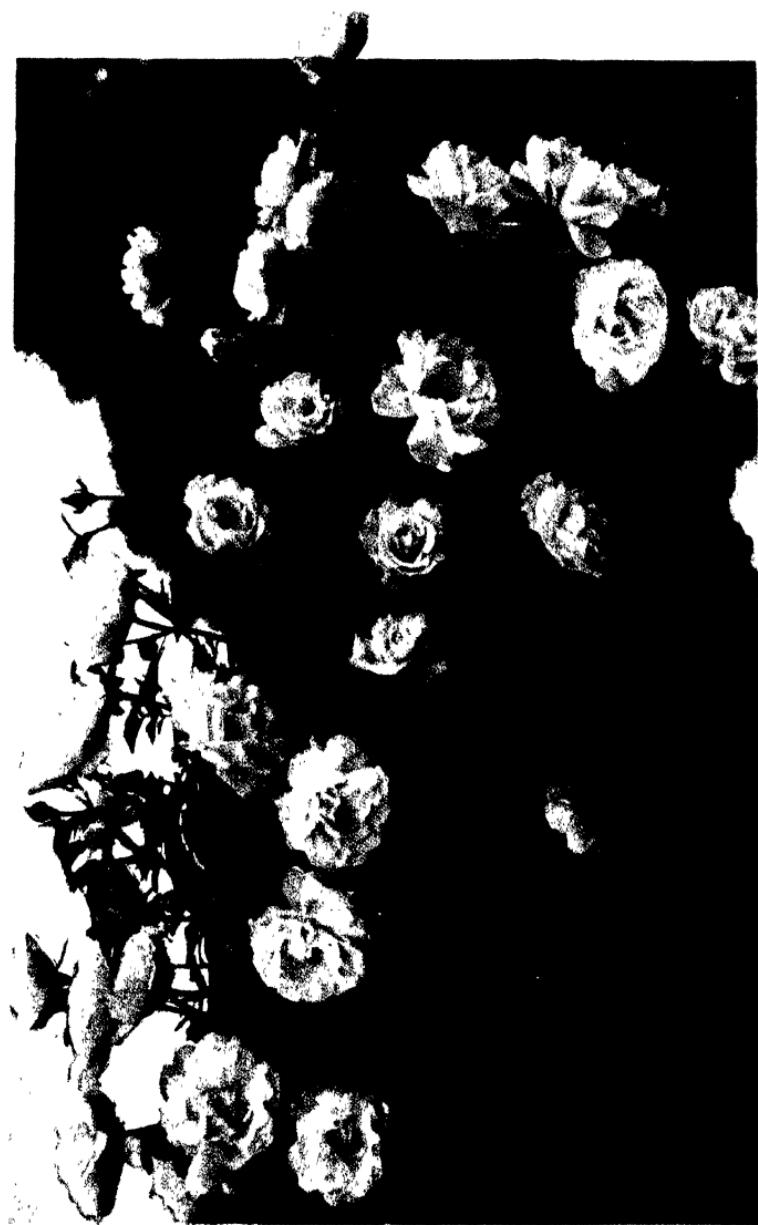
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PLANTING AND CARE

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Mme. Grégoire Staechelin has proved to be a sensational climbing rose of the Hybrid Perpetual class, and has won great favor in spite of its difficult name

CHAPTER VIII

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

IN THE following pages I have ambitiously attempted to record all the climbing roses which have been described by people who have seen them since 1900—a hopeless task! New varieties are introduced continually, though some have insignificant local distribution. Fortunately, many never materialize into anything more substantial than a burst of introducer's rhetoric.

I have omitted all climbing sports of Hybrid Teas except a few, because they do not differ materially from dwarf varieties except in habit. The originals are described in nursery catalogues and in "Modern Roses."* The few climbing sports included are important varieties in their own right, or bear names different from their originals.

An estimate of my opinion of each rose may be gained by the size of type in which it is listed. This does not mean that those degraded to small type are worthless. Many of them are fine roses, but either imitate other varieties in some respects or suffer under incomprehensible names. But all such judgments are capricious. Tastes differ to a

*Macmillan Company, 1930. To be had in all bookstores. It is a reliable catalogue of nearly three thousand roses, and has been an ever-present help in preparing this chapter.

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startling degree. Mediocre varieties may achieve great popularity where nothing better is known. Prejudice and pure ignorance also play their parts.

Mislabeling is a sorrowful cause of much misunderstanding. Nurseries do make mistakes, and sometimes the confusion is deliberate. It is very hard to convince a man that the rose he has tended for many years is wrongly named. I was once taken by a very positive gentleman to see what he insisted was his Maréchal Niel in a near-by Pennsylvania village. It was Gardenia. "It was bought for Maréchal Niel" he insisted; and I remembered that years ago a nurseryman who should have known better, had advertised Gardenia as "Hardy Maréchal Niel."

But most errors are unintentional and concern foreign varieties whose labels got mixed in importation and hurried propagation. Purchasers should check new roses against reliable descriptions before adopting them as true to name. I hope the following descriptions may be trusted. They are mostly based upon the originators' own accounts, modified in some cases by my own knowledge.

To avoid repeating details of habit, hardiness, etc., the class to which each rose belongs is plainly stated. Reference to the discussion of these classes in previous chapters will establish its general character. Special qualities are indicated. I have felt that a blooming calendar would be misleading

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

because of differences in climate and season, but if early or late flowering is a distinct character of the variety, it is stated. For a similar reason, resistance to disease is rarely mentioned, for it depends almost wholly upon local conditions and care.

ACHIEVEMENT. T. J. English & Son, 1925. *Wichuraiana*. Small pink flowers and variegated foliage. Sport of *Dorcas*.

ADELAIDE D'ORLEANS (*Leopoldine d'Orleans*). Jacques, ante 1838. Graceful, slender-stemmed climber of the Evergreen or *Rosa sempervirens* class. It has handsome some clusters of medium-sized, globular, creamy white flowers tipped red.

ADELAIDE MOULLE. Barbier & Cie., 1902. *Wichuraiana*. Clusters of small, purplish pink flowers with yellowish tints at the base of the petals. Extremely vigorous. Good of its kind, but watch out for wrong labels.

AGLAIA. P. Lambert, 1896. *Multiflora*. This is the Yellow Rambler of the nursery "plate-book" salesmen. Thousands of people have been deluded into purchasing it for a yellow climbing rose. Instead, it has clusters of pretty white flowers, faintly tinged with sulphur-yellow in the bud. *All yellow ramblers are tender*.

AIMEE VIBERT. Vibert, 1828. An excellent autumn-blooming *Noisette*, with large clusters of medium-sized, double, pure white flowers and buds marked with pink. There is a yellowish white sport of it which is also beautiful; also a dwarf form.

ALBA RUBRIFOLIA. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1898. Form of *Rosa wichuraiana* with reddish foliage and white flowers. Probably a trailer.

ALBERIC BARBIER. Barbier & Cie., 1900. *Wichuraiana*. A fine climber of much distinction. Exquisitely formed, lemon-yellow buds opening white. Foliage superb. Extremely thorny.

ALBERTINE. Barbier & Cie., 1921. Large-flowered *Wichuraiana*. Buds reddish; flowers semi-double, over three inches across, coppery pink shaded with yellow when fresh, paling to silvery pink as they age. Very vigorous and appears to be reliably hardy.

ALEXANDRE GIRAULT. Barbier & Cie., 1909. *Wichuraiana*. Flowers medium size, in small clusters, rose-pink in bud, opening rich pink over a yellow base. Well liked abroad but little known here.

ALIDA LOVETT. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1917. Large-flowered *Wichuraiana*. Big, handsome flowers of clear, shining pink. Somewhat eclipsed by Christine Wright and Mary Wallace, but different and probably better than either.

ALISTER STELLA GRAY. A. H. Gray, 1894. *Noisette*. Commonly known as the "Golden Rambler." Clusters of yellow flowers smaller and paler than William Allen Richardson. Needs time to establish.

ALLEN CHANDLER. G. Prince, 1924. Effective Hybrid Tea of pillar habit, with large, semi-double, fragrant flowers of brilliant scarlet-crimson.

ALLEN'S FRAGRANT PILLAR. A. J. & C. Allen, 1929. Hybrid Tea. Large, double, well-shaped, clear cerise flowers, flushed with golden yellow, and notably fragrant. Very vigorous, attractive, bronzy foliage. Said to bloom all season.

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AMADIS. An old Boursault with thornless canes and rather large, semi-double, crimson-purple flowers. Extant before 1838. See page 72.

AMERICA. M. H. Walsh, 1915. Obscure hybrid of Wichuraiana and Multiflora strains. Flowers light pink, single, small, in large clusters.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1908. Wichuraiana. Superb climber of astounding vigor, with lustrous foliage and enormous trusses of single flowers nearly two inches across. Each bloom is vivid rose-red, paling to white at the center, illuminated with a showy cluster of yellow stamens. Severe cold damages it somewhat if unprotected, in spite of its reputed Setigera strain, and the flowers are wishy-washy in hot seasons. Barring these defects, no climber is more beautiful or easier to grow.

AMETHYSTE. A. Nonin, 1911. One of the coarse, unmanageable Multifloras, tolerated for its strange, little, semi-double, steel-blue flowers with a purplish pink undertone.

AMY JOHNSON. A. Clark, 1931. Reputed to be a sweetly scented pink Hybrid Tea with large, handsome flowers abundantly produced well into autumn.

ANCI BOHM. J. Bohm, 1929. Multiflora. The small, ruffled, rosy red flowers with lilac shades are borne in big clusters. Wiry habit and almost thornless.

ANDENKEN AN GARTENDIREKTOR SIEBERT. H. Kiese & Co., 1923. Lambertiana. Semi-double, rosy pink and yellow flowers in clusters. A fair pillar rose or big bush of the Multiflora type, scarcely worth the bother of learning its name.

ANDENKEN AN MORITZ VON FROLICH. W. Hinner, 1904. A Hybrid Tea with large, double, dark velvety red flowers.

ANDRE LOUIS. R. Tanne, 1920. Wichuraiana. Charming old-fashioned flowers of light flesh-color, with a blushing spot of pink in the center; fairly large, very double and sweet. Distinct in many respects.

ANEMONENROSE (Anemone). J. C. Schmidt, 1896. A single, pink-flowered hybrid between the Cherokee rose and a Tea. Useful in the South.

ANNIE BURGESS. S. W. Burgess, 1926. Little known Hybrid Tea of the Pernetiana strain. Large, pale pink, single flowers produced in clusters.

ANTOINETTE MASSARD. P. Nabonnand, 1913. Strong-growing Noisette with carmine flowers, shaded vermillion.

APELES MESTRES. Simon Dot, 1926. Hybrid Tea. Remarkable for gigantic, very double, bright yellow flowers, which, alas, are only sparingly produced. The plant is a mean grower but well worth coddling.

APPLE BLOSSOM. Cooling, 1906. Hybrid Tea with pale pink flowers.

APPLE BLOSSOM. L. Burbank, 1932. Apparently a Multiflora of the common type, with large clusters of single, salmon-pink flowers.

ARCADIA. M. H. Walsh, 1913. One of the many good bright red cluster-flowering Wichuraianas swamped by the ballyhoo for Excelsa.

ARDON. E. Turbat & Cie., 1925. Wichuraiana. Bunches of fairly large, pink and white flowers. Long since lost in the shuffle.

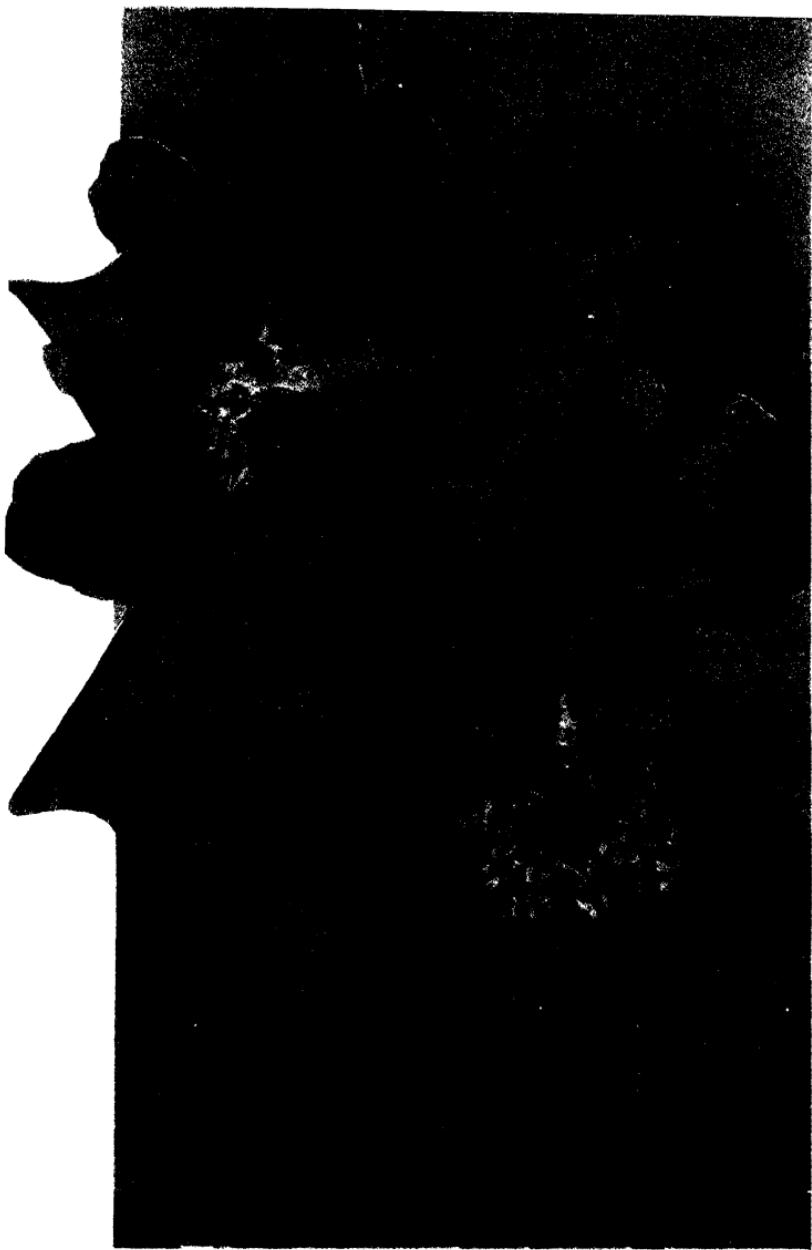
ARDS PILLAR. A. Dickson & Sons, 1902. Hybrid Tea with large, velvety crimson, semi-double flowers.

ARDS ROVER. A. Dickson & Sons, 1898. Hybrid Perpetual. Although of straggly habit and only a sparse bloomer, the big, velvety red flowers are so handsome that all of its other faults are forgiven.

ARIEL. Paul & Sons, 1910. Multiflora with single, coppery pink flowers in clusters.



Kitty Kininmonth is an Australian rose with a Gigantea strain.
It is one of the most vivid and startling pink climbers



Scorcher has a vivid red flower, showing the informality which characterizes most of the roses from Australia

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

ARISTIDE BRIAND. A. Penny, 1928. A great name apparently wasted on a most unpromising bluish pink Multiflora of the Veilchenblau type.

ARNDT. P. Lambert, 1913. One of the best Lambertianas. Large, loose clusters of reddish yellow buds and pretty salmon-pink flowers. Fairly constant bloomer.

ATALANTA. Dr. A. H. Williams, 1927. Free-flowering Wichuraiana with a Noisette strain. Charming yellowish flowers flushed with pink. Likely to be tender.

AUGUSTE BARBIER. Barbier & Cie, 1901. Wichuraiana with lilac-colored flowers, white in center.

AUGUSTE DELOBEL. E. Turbat & Cie., 1924. Wichuraiana. Much like American Pillar; flowers single, somewhat frilled, and a shade more purple; habit also wirier.

AUGUSTE FINON. E. Turbat & Cie., 1923. Multiflora of the Goldfinch type, with yellowish buds and white flowers, boasting an occasional salmon tint.

AUGUSTE GERVAISE. Barbier & Cie., 1918. Offspring of *R. wichuraiana* and a Tea, with semi-double coppery yellow flowers fading creamy white.

AUGUSTE KORDES. W. Kordes Sohne, 1928. Climbing sport of the Polyantha, Lafayette. Flowers two inches across, nearly single, ruffled, and bright rosy crimson. A fair autumn bloomer.

AUGUSTE ROUSSEL. Barbier & Cie., 1913. Derived from *R. macrophylla*. A great shrub twelve to fifteen feet high, with clusters of big, semi-double, pink flowers.

AUNT HARRIET. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1918. Uninteresting red-flowered Wichuraiana.

AURELIEN IGOUlt. M. Igoult, 1924. Multiflora. Another of the many attempts to achieve a blue rose. The violet-tinted flowers have a reddish tone.

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY. Kerslake, 1911. Distinct dark red, fragrant Hybrid Tea.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT. Fauque & Fils, 1910. Few of the older Wichuraianas have won a stronger hold on popularity. The buds are coppery orange, the flowers saffron and gold, fading white. Foliage remarkably handsome. Needs protection north.

BABETTE. M. H. Walsh, 1906. Clusters of little, double, dark pink or crimson flowers, with paler edges. Nice, old-time Wichuraiana.

BALTIMORE BEAUTY. O. L. Schluter, 1927. Wichuraiana of the Silver Moon type, with pale buff-tinted flowers.

BALTIMORE BELLE. S. & J. Feast, 1843. Setigera. Early American antique; probably the prettiest of the Prairie roses. Small, blush-tinted flowers in clusters.

BARDOU JOB. P. Nabonnand, 1887. Bourbon. Big, semi-double, scarlet flowers, shaded black. Once very popular but seldom seen now. Parent of Black Boy.

BARONESSE VAN ITTERSUM. M. Leenders & Co., 1910. Typical Multiflora with almost single, bright crimson flowers in the usual clusters. Vigorous, floriferous, and one of the best of its class.

BEACON BELLE. R. & J. Farquhar, 1919. Reputed to be an Ayrshire hybrid with Polyantha blood. Flowers small, very double, pale pink, fading white. Not unlike a cluster-flowered Wichuraiana in habit, but the foliage is thin and scrawny.

BEAUTE ORLEANAISE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1919. Double, white, small-flowered Wichuraianas, sometimes tinged salmon-pink.

BEAUTY OF GLAZENWOOD. Brought from China by Robert Fortune in 1845. Marvelous big yellow flowers toned with coppery shades. A superb rose in California and in similar temperate climates. It has several names: Fortune's Yellow, Fortune's Double Yellow, San Rafael, Gold of Ophir, etc. Classifi-

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cation has been a puzzle. It has been assigned to the *Sempervirens* class and to the Noisettes. One writer claims it is a hybrid of Cherokee and Banksia; another states it is a form of *R. gigantea*; Rehder, foremost American authority on such subjects, classes it as *R. odorata*, variety *Pseud-indica*. That means it is a Climbing Tea. Doubtless, several roses are confused under this name, for there is a record of the introduction of Beauty of Glazenvwood by one Woodthorp in 1876.

BELLE LYONNAISE. Levet, 1869. Old Tea with bright canary-yellow flowers, tinted with white and salmon.

BELLE OF PORTUGAL (Belle Portugoise). Lisbon Botanical Gardens, 1905. This is an authentic hybrid of *R. gigantea*, from which it inherits giant growth and superb foliage. Flowers light pink, semi-double, and larger than most. Glorious in California and ought to be planted extensively throughout the South.

BELLE VICHYSOISE. An old Noisette found at Vichy, and re-introduced by Leveque in 1897. It is a vigorous bush or pillar 8 feet or more high with recurrent clusters of 30 to 50 white or pinkish flowers.

BEN STAD. F. R. M. Undritz, 1925. Worthless, flesh-colored *Wichuraiana*.

BENNETT'S SEEDLING (Thoresbyana). Bennett, 1840. Free-blooming Ayrshire, with medium-sized, double white flowers.

BESS LOVETT. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1915. Large-flowered *Wichuraiana*. Bright crimson flowers, large, fragrant, and loosely cup-shaped. Excellent habit and blooming, but commonplace color and form.

BETTY BLOSSOM. J. Dawson, 1900. Pretty *Wichuraiana* with large, light pink flowers, but over-vigorous and inclined to smother itself in foliage.

BILLARD ET BARRE. Pernet-Ducher, 1898. Climbing Tea with double, sweet-scented, golden yellow flowers.

BISHOP DARLINGTON. Capt. Thomas, 1926. The Musk strain is evident in this everblooming climber, reminiscent of the Noisettes, although much hardier. One of its ancestors was *Aviateur Bleriot*, which brought in a *Wichuraiana* strain. The flowers are large, almost single, with a somewhat unkempt appearance when fully open. The buds are coppery yellow, fading lighter as they expand.

BLACK BOY. A. Clark, 1919. A remarkable Australian variety descended from the Bourbon, Bardou Job and classed with the modern Hybrid Perpetuals. The semi-double flowers are dark, glowing red, overlaid with a sheen of velvety black. Amazingly vigorous and prolific in mild climates, but only moderately vigorous and less floriferous in the North.

BLAIRII NO. 2. Blair, 1845. Vigorous Hybrid Perpetual, called in the old days "Hybrid Chinese." It has very large, double, rosy blush flowers.

BLAZE. U. S. Plant Patent No. 10. M. H. Horvath, 1932. Said to be an everblooming form of Paul's Scarlet Climber, perhaps a trifle less vigorous, and reported to bear clusters of medium-sized blazing red flowers throughout the entire season.

BLOOMFIELD ACROBAT. Capt. Thomas, 1929. Strong Hybrid Tea with well-formed, clear pink, double flowers. Continuous bloomer.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

BLOOMFIELD BEAUTY. Capt. Thomas, 1929. Sturdy, everblooming Hybrid Tea, with rather large, fragrant, orange-red flowers.

BLOOMFIELD BRILLIANT. Capt. Thomas, 1931. Hybrid Tea. Semi-double brilliant pink flowers of much charm. Said to be everblooming.

BLOOMFIELD BUTTERFLY. Capt. Thomas, 1931. Everblooming Musk of shrubby type not unlike Bloomfield Dainty but slightly different yellow color.

BLOOMFIELD COMET. Capt. Thomas, 1929. The Noisette class might be stretched to receive this combination of Musk and Hybrid Tea. Plant makes thick, lush stems of moderate length, and produces a sparse succession of reddish buds which expand to single coppery yellow flowers stained with red.

BLOOMFIELD COMPLETENESS. Capt. Thomas, 1931. One of the last varieties originated by Capt. Thomas who believed it one of his best roses. Flowers double, fragrant, deep orange-yellow, and continuously produced.

BLOOMFIELD CONSTANT. Capt. Thomas, 1931. Reddish pink Tea, with distinctly fragrant, semi-double flowers. Reported to be fairly hardy.

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE. Capt. Thomas, 1925. Wichuraiana of astounding vigor, completely hidden in season by enormous, loose clusters of small, single, blackish crimson flowers with quilled petals, followed by a fine display of scarlet hips in autumn. Has developed an everblooming character in California, but is once-blooming only in the North and East.

BLOOMFIELD CULMINATION. Capt. Thomas, 1925. Of Musk ancestry, and might be classed as Noisette. Of moderate vigor and improved hardiness. Flowers are rose-pink, single, and about four inches across. Not especially valuable.

BLOOMFIELD DAINTY. Capt. Thomas, 1925. Combination of Pernetiana and Musk, its clustered flowers claim Noisette kinship. Buds rich yellow; the single flowers are lighter. Blooms freely in early summer and scatteringly thereafter. Prettiest of Thomas' single-flowered climbers. Especially useful as a shrub.

BLOOMFIELD DAUNTLESS. Capt. Thomas, 1931. Almost thornless Musk and Wichuraiana hybrid, with orange-flame buds and double, salmon-pink flowers.

BLOOMFIELD DAWN. Capt. Thomas, 1931. Probably best classed as a Hybrid Tea, although the Noisette or Musk influence is to be expected in all Captain Thomas' roses. Flowers large and double, varying from light to dark pink. Reported to be everblooming, but suspected of tenderness in the North.

BLOOMFIELD DECORATION. Capt. Thomas, 1927. Notable for continuous succession of small, single, vivid pink flowers in clusters—an unusual trait in a trailing Wichuraiana.

BLOOMFIELD DISCOVERY. Capt. Thomas, 1925. Single, light pink flowers of the same type as Bloomfield Culmination and Bloomfield Mystery.

BLOOMFIELD DREAM. Capt. Thomas, 1929. Tea with double, fragrant, saffron flowers, light pink in the center, stained with dark rose and claret on the outside.

BLOOMFIELD EXPERIMENT. Capt. Thomas.* Probably Hybrid Perpetual or Hybrid Tea with large, double, light lemon-yellow flowers.

BLOOMFIELD EXQUISITE. Capt. Thomas, 1924. Hybrid Tea. There is a queer mystery about this rose. In some gardens the buds never open properly, developing into ugly balls of magenta-pink, while in other gardens it is considered one of the finest everblooming climbers. The most plausible explanation is that two similar varieties were mixed in propagation and sent out under this name. At best the flowers are handsome, very double, clear, solid pink.

*Named and described in Captain Thomas' letters, but probably not introduced.

CLIMBING ROSES

BLOOMFIELD FASCINATION. Capt. Thomas, 1925. A bushy plant much like Pemberton's Musks, with clusters of relatively small, buff-yellow flowers which fade nearly white. One of the best of this group.

BLOOMFIELD FAVORITE. Capt. Thomas, 1924. Small, very double flowers of pinkish cream color, virtually a Climbing Cecile Brunner in appearance, but harder. Continuous bloom, in the manner of Bloomfield Fascination.

BLOOMFIELD FLARE. Capt. Thomas, 1930. Distinctly a Climbing Polyantha with clusters of double, orange-red and yellow flowers.

BLOOMFIELD GIANT. Capt. Thomas.* Hybrid Tea with large, silvery salmon-pink flowers of excellent quality.

BLOOMFIELD GLORY. Capt. Thomas.* Strong, recurrent-blooming Tea or Bourbon with large, semi-double, salmon-pink flowers.

BLOOMFIELD GOLD. Capt. Thomas, 1931. Vigorous Tea with deep orange buds and coppery gold flowers, produced throughout the entire season.

BLOOMFIELD GYPSY. Capt. Thomas.* Moderately strong Tea with small, vivid burnt-orange flowers constantly produced.

BLOOMFIELD HERO. Capt. Thomas.* Very vigorous Hybrid Tea with large, single, red flowers continuously produced.

BLOOMFIELD JULIET. Capt. Thomas.* Interesting Hybrid Perpetual with very large, cactus-shaped flowers of light pink and yellow, strongly perfumed.

BLOOMFIELD LUSTRE. Capt. Thomas, 1931. A moderately vigorous Hybrid Tea, noted for profusion of large, semi-double, vivid salmon-pink flowers early in the season. Late bloom is sparse in the East, although it may be better in the South and in California.

BLOOMFIELD MAGIC. Capt. Thomas, 1924. Light salmon-pink flowers with about ten petals. A free-blooming Hybrid Tea of moderate vigor.

BLOOMFIELD MYSTERY. Capt. Thomas, 1925. Resembles other Musk hybrids from the same source, and bears a profusion of small, single, silvery pink flowers with a yellowish tinge.

BLOOMFIELD PERFECTION. Capt. Thomas, 1925. Rather large, very double, creamy white flowers tinged pink in the center. Of Musk descent, but resembles a Wichuraiana of the Andre Louis type, though it blooms oftener.

BLOOMFIELD QUAKERESS. Capt. Thomas, 1931. A Tea with semi-double, light yellow flowers, most attractive in bud. A free, continuous bloomer of value in the South and California.

BLOOMFIELD ROCKET. Capt. Thomas, 1924. Hybrid Tea with large, single, bright pink flowers, borne in sprays. Of no particular merit.

BLOOMFIELD RUBY. Capt. Thomas.* Tea or Hybrid Tea of vigorous growth, with large, lustrous ruby-red, single flowers, continuously produced.

BLOOMFIELD STAR. Capt. Thomas.* Climbing Polyantha of moderate growth and everblooming habit. The single flowers are orange and canary-yellow.

BLOOMFIELD SUCCESS. Capt. Thomas, 1929. Noisette or Musk Hybrid with large, loose, light orange and cream flowers.

BLOOMFIELD SUNSHINE. Capt. Thomas.* Reported to be a Pernetiana, but probably has Hybrid Tea characteristics. Said to be a prolific bloomer, with very large, perfumed, golden yellow flowers.

BLOOMFIELD SUPERB. Capt. Thomas.* A Hybrid Tea or Bourbon with large, double, light silvery pink flowers.

BLOOMFIELD VANITY. Capt. Thomas.* A low, moderately vigorous Hybrid Tea pillar rose, with large, single, coppery pink flowers.

*Named and described in Captain Thomas' letters, but probably not introduced.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

BLOOMFIELD VELVET. Capt. Thomas, 1929. Energetic Hybrid Tea or Bourbon, with very large, double, solid red, fragrant flowers.

BLOOMFIELD VICTORY. Capt. Thomas, 1929. Wichuraiana with double, white or flesh-colored flowers, tinged with fawn at the center; fragrant. Excellent autumn bloomer.

BLOOMFIELD VOLCANO. Capt. Thomas.* Pillar or half-climbing Hybrid Tea, with large, semi-double, fiery red flowers.

BLUSH RAMBLER. B. R. Cant & Sons, 1903. Huge clusters of single, light pink flowers adorn this rampant Multiflora. It fades badly and has been superseded.

BONFIRE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1928. Brilliant red, double, cluster-flowered Wichuraiana, superior to Excelsa in freedom from mildew and uniformity of color. It blooms several weeks earlier.

BONNIE PRINCE. T. N. Cook, 1916. An early-flowering Multiflora of the Tausend-schon type, with huge clusters of pure white, semi-double flowers. Not important.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1930. A fine, dark velvety red, cluster-flowered Wichuraiana. The true variety is probably not widely distributed, as an inferior light red seedling was sent out by mistake.

BOUQUET D'OR. Ducher, 1872. Fine Noisette, with large, double, pale yellow flowers, tinged copper.

BRAISWICK CHARM. F. Cant & Co., 1914. One of the few Wichuraianas which have everblooming tendencies. The relatively large flowers are deep orange-yellow at the center, paling toward the edges. They are borne in loose, graceful sprays.

BREEZE HILL. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1926. Remarkable for its huge, very double, pale salmon flowers, flushed lightly with orange and buff, fading almost white as they mature. The plant has enormous vigor, with small, hard foliage so unlike Wichuraiana hybrids that the influence of *R. soulieana* is suspected.

BRIDAL WREATH. W. A. Manda, 1909. Single-flowered white Wichuraiana.

BUSHFIRE. A. Clark, 1917. One of the few Wichuraianas from Australia. The semi-double, bright crimson flowers are borne in big clusters, and have bright yellow centers. A good rose of rather common type.

BUTTERMERE. Chaplin Bros., 1932. Wichuraiana with large trusses of creamy yellow flowers flushed pink. May be important.

CALLISTO. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1920. None of these Musk hybrids are much more than big shrubs. This one has clusters of yellow flowers throughout the season.

CARISSIMA. M. H. Walsh, 1905. Rampant Wichuraiana with clusters of double, soft light pink flowers. Late blooming.

CARMINE PILLAR. Paul & Sons, 1895. Variously classed as a hybrid of *R. gallica*, as a Multiflora, or as a Hybrid Tea. In some ways it resembles all three. It is moderately vigorous, fairly hardy, blooms only once a season. The large, brilliant crimson flowers are single, borne in clusters, and very effective on a pillar.

CAROLINE ESBERG. R. Diener, 1926. Clusters of double flowers of the color called "ashes of roses." A relation of the "blue" Multifloras, such as Veilchenblau.

*Named and described in Captain Thomas' letters, but probably not introduced.

CLIMBING ROSES

CAROLINE MARNIESSE. Roeser, 1848. An old cluster-flowering Noisette, nearly hardy in the North, with small, globular flowers of pale flesh-pink, almost white. Blooms continuously, and should be a good rose in the South.

CAROLINE SCHMIDT. J. C. Schmidt, 1882. Noisette with well-shaped, salmon-yellow flowers tinted white.

CAROUBIER. A. Nonin & Fils, 1912. Clusters of brilliant, single, crimson-scarlet flowers, a little earlier than the *Wichuraiana*, *Hiawatha*, from which it was raised.

CASCADIA. Capt. Thomas, 1925. A very good cluster-flowering white climber on the Pacific Coast. Probably a genuine Noisette hybrid, descended from the old Mme. d'Arblay, a forgotten Musk and *Multiflora* hybrid.

CASIMIR MOULLE. Barbier & Cie., 1910. Generally classed as *Wichuraiana*, although one parent was a *Polyantha*, thus introducing a *Multiflora* strain. The small, double, purplish pink flowers are borne very profusely.

CATALUNYA. A. Nonin & Fils. How different this may be from Climbing Gruss an Teplitz I do not know; they are both sports from the Bengal, Gruss an Teplitz, and bear brilliant red flowers more or less continuously.

CELINE FORESTIER. Trouillard, 1842. Famous old Noisette, with large, pale yellow flowers. Excellent. Rather hardy.

CERES. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1914. Another of Pemberton's Musks. A good shrub with clusters of bluish-white flowers tinged with yellow.

CHAMI. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1929. Reported to be a good autumnal rose of the Musk type. Flowers bright rose-pink.

CHAMISSO. P. Lambert, 1922. A big shrub of the *Lambertiana* race, with huge clusters of bright rosy pink flowers tinted yellow. Fall bloom scanty.

CHAPLIN'S CRIMSON GLOW. Chaplin Bros., 1930. Probably a *Wichuraiana* of the Paul's Scarlet Climber type, with relatively large crimson flowers marked with white lines at the bases of the petals. I have seen it only once, as a forced pot-plant, scarcely distinguishable from Paul's Scarlet Climber.

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER. Chaplin Bros., 1928. A most vigorous *Wichuraiana* of the American Pillar type, with semi-double flowers in huge clusters. The color is a peculiarly vivid pink shade, distinct and handsome.

CHARLES LAWSON. Lawson, 1853. Introduced in Scotland. Fine Bourbon with large, handsome cupped flowers of brilliant pink. Highly recommended abroad.

CHASTITY. F. Cant & Co., 1924. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers snowy white, semi-double, and star-shaped. Very lovely and one of the very few really good white climbers.

CHATEAU-DE GROS-BOIS. Laperriere, 1908. A Noisette with rather small, thin flowers of a glorious copper color.

CHATILLON RAMBLER. A. Nonin, 1923. *Wichuraiana* with pink flowers not unlike Dorothy Perkins.

CHENEDOLE. Thierry, ante 1863. A pillar rose of the old Hybrid Chinese type, with very large, double, light vermilion flowers.

CHERUB. A. Clark, 1923. Clusters of exquisitely formed little pale yellow flowers, flushed with salmon-pink. Charming, and somewhat like *Phyllis Bide*.

CHESHUNT HYBRID. Paul & Son, 1873. Hybrid Tea with large, double, cerise-pink flowers, shaded darker. Had a great reputation in the old days.

CHRISTIAN CURLE. J. Cocker & Sons, 1910. Indistinguishable from *Lady Godiva*.

CHRISTINE WRIGHT. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909. Oldest of the large-flowered, bright pink *Wichuraianas*. Still good, but languishes under the awe-inspiring shadow of *Mary Wallace*.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

CHROMATELLA. Coquereau, 1843. Commonly known as "Cloth of Gold." Once a popular Noisette in the South. Flowers large, fragrant, deep yellow inside and sulphur-white outside. Extremely sensitive to cold and needs a favorable warm season to open properly.

CINDERELLA. M. H. Walsh, 1909. One of the innumerable variations on the theme of Dorothy Perkins, somewhat darker and late-flowering.

CLAIRE CARNOT. Guillot fils, 1873. Good yellow Noisette with very fragrant flowers, somewhat like Celine Forestier.

CLARA BOW. Padella Rose Co., 1927. Climbing sport of the Hybrid Tea, Golden Emblem, with large golden yellow flowers of handsome form. Inferior to Climbing Golden Emblem, another sport of the same rose, at least in the East.

CLEMATIS. E. Turbat & Cie., 1924. Strongly reminiscent of Bloomfield Courage, which is just as good, if not better.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909. A pioneer, large-flowered Wichuraiana with handsome blooms of unique vinous crimson when first opening. Truly a magnificent flower, and especially fragrant. It has won a bad name, nevertheless, because it fades so disgracefully.

CL. BETTY. H. J. Hohman, 1926. An excellent sport of the bush Hybrid Tea, with long, coppery buds and fluffy, pale pink flowers overspread with a golden sheen. One of the most continuous flowering climbers.

CL. CECILE BRUNNER. F. P. Hosp, 1894. Vigorous, climbing Polyantha with small, well-shaped flowers of pale pink and yellow. A steady bloomer throughout most of the season. Fairly hardy.

CL. DEVONIENSIS. Pavitt, 1858. Extremely vigorous, white-flowered Tea. Fragrant and very popular at one time.

CL. GOLDEN EMBLEM. Armstrong Nurs., 1927. Splendid climbing form of a remarkably fine golden yellow Hybrid Tea. Probably of little value in the East, but superb in California where it has achieved great popularity.

CL. GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Origin unknown. A vigorous form of the Bengal of the same name, and probably identical with Catalunya.

CL. KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (Mrs. Robert Peary). A. Dickson & Sons, 1897. Moderately vigorous sport of a Hybrid Tea. Flowers white, tinged lemon in center, perfect in form, and produced more or less frequently all season. A little too dwarf for a good pillar.

CL. LADY ASHTOWN. Bradley, 1910. Robust, climbing sport of the bush Hybrid Tea, with the same handsome, pointed, sparkling pink flowers. Profuse, early bloomer, moderate thereafter. Unusually hardy for this class.

CL. LADY HILLINGDON. E. J. Hicks, 1917. Excellent Tea, much hardier than the bush variety, with large, cupped flowers of golden apricot. Good in the South, but takes time to become established.

CL. LOS ANGELES. Howard & Smith, 1925. Magnificent flowers of coral-pink, salmon, and gold, exactly like those of the dwarf. Plant free-flowering early in season, but sparse afterward. Fairly hardy and moderately vigorous.

CL. METEOR. Dingee & Conard Co., 1901. A very good perpetual-flowering climbing sport of a velvety red Hybrid Tea. Vigorous, and hardier than most of its class.

CLIMBING ROSES

CL. MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Kettens Bros., 1921. Gorgeous coral and orange flowers in abandoned profusion early in the season, with a few afterward. A fine thing, but plants vary in vigor, seldom any two achieving quite the same habit. If it were fixed, and bloomed just a little more, it would command more respect.

CL. ORLEANS. Levavasseur & Fils, 1913. A climbing Polyantha with more or less continuous bloom, although the autumn flowers are few. Flowers semi-double, bright crimson, in big clusters. Plant unusually strong.

CL. PERLE DES JARDINS. J. Henderson, 1889. A good Tea with double, big lemon-yellow flowers much like Marechal Niel. Should be good in the South.

CL. STEVENS. Pernet-Ducher, 1923. Sport from the Tea rose, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, with paper-white buds and flowers, semi-double and delightfully fragrant. Hardier than most Teas, and a rampant grower.

CLOTH OF GOLD. Another name for Chromatella.

CLYTEMNESTRA. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1915. A distinct Musk hybrid with clusters of coppery red and salmon-yellow flowers varying to pink and white as they open. Striking shrub rose, and a fair autumn bloomer.

COMMANDATORE FRANCESCO INGEGNOLI. F. Ingegnoli, 1923. An almost unknown Hybrid Tea from Italy. Flower reported to be geranium-red and large.

COMTE DE TORRES. A. Schwartz, 1906. Light salmon Hybrid Tea with pink center.

COMTESSE CECILE DE FORTON. C. Nabonnand, 1916. A pale pink Tea shaded with lilac and gold. Flower double and incredibly large—nearly 7 inches across.

COMTESSE DE CHAPONAY. P. Nabonnand, 1924. Vigorous Gigantea hybrid with full, cupped flowers of creamy pink, tinted salmon.

COMTESSE PROZOR. P. Nabonnand, 1922. Semi-double salmon-pink flowers shaded coral outside. One of the few Gigantea hybrids in general commerce, but first plants were not true to name as sent out in this country.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. Lacharme, 1871. An old Noisette with attractive white flowers, reputed to be everblooming. Time has so dimmed its fame that it is difficult to discover whether it is a climber or a shrub like Pemberton's Musks.

COQUINA. M. H. Walsh, 1909. One of the innumerable pink, single, cluster-flowered Wichuraianas now on their way to oblivion.

CORAIL. A. Schwartz, 1931. Reported to be a vigorous Multiflora with a Noisette strain. Flowers medium size, peach-pink and coral.

CORALI. Pere Dot, 1931. Evidently a Hybrid Tea of the Pernetiana strain, with coral-red flowers varying to salmon. Once blooming, only moderately vigorous.

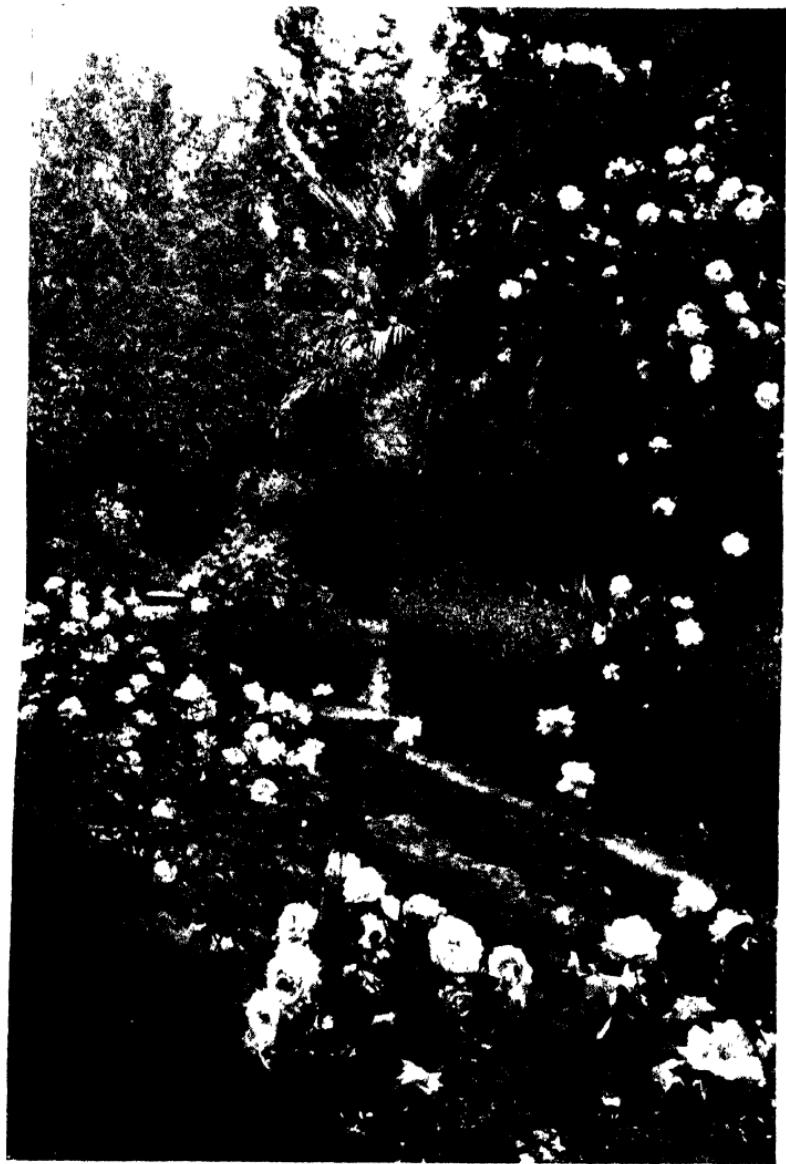
CORALIE. W. Paul & Son, 1919. Strong Wichuraiana with large, coral-pink flowers resembling the Hybrid Tea, Mme. Edouard Herriot. A superb thing in full bloom. Foliage particularly handsome. The best hardy climbing rose of this color. Do not confuse it with others of similar name.

CORNELIA. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1925. Typical Musk, with clusters of large, pale pink flowers flushed yellow.

COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE. A. Clark, 1926. Unquestionably the most richly colored and most perfectly shaped Hybrid Tea. The blooms have magnificent form and depth of color, opening slowly from great blackish crimson buds to fully double velvety red flowers of rich and satisfying fragrance. A sparse but steady bloomer over a long period.



Another superb Australian climber of Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual ancestry is the exquisite Daydream



Showing the difference in habit between the bush Louise Catherine Breslau and the climbing sport of the same variety

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

COUPE DE HEBE. Laffay, 1840. Vigorous Bourbon of pillar habit, still offered abroad. Exquisite, double, cupped flowers of glowing dark pink.

COUPE D'OR. Barbier & Cie., 1930. The latest bid for first place as a really good, yellow-flowered Wichuraiana. Blooms two inches across, not noticeably clustered, fragrant, bright yellow, becoming lighter as they age. Partially trailing habit; reputed to be hardy.

COURIER. A. Clark, 1930. Vigorous Gigantea with medium-sized, double flowers of pink, amber, and white.

CRACKER. A. Clark, 1920. Vigorous climber having striking large, single red flowers with a distinct white zone and handsome golden stamens.

CREPUSCULE. Dubreuil, 1904. Noisette with coppery buds and chamois-yellow flowers, shaded red.

CRIMSON CONQUEST. Chaplin Bros., 1931. A vigorous climbing sport of the Hybrid Tea, Red Letter Day, bearing huge sprays of semi-double, scarlet flowers.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Japanese variety introduced by C. Turner in 1893. Although displaced by Excelsa in many gardens, this Multiflora is a superior rose. It has much better brilliant red flowers in larger and handsomer trusses. Best grown as a big shrub away from walls, otherwise it suffers from mildew and rust.

CUPID. B. R. Cant & Sons, 1915. A Hybrid Tea with large, glowing flesh-colored blooms. A pillar rose of good habit.

DAISY BRASILEIR. E. Turbat & Cie., 1918. Obscure Multiflora with red flowers.

DAME BLANCHE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1923. Single white flowers in clusters. Between Wichuraiana and Multiflora in habit, and scarcely worth the trouble.

DANAE. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1913. Probably the best of the bushy Musk hybrids. It makes a fair climber, bearing clusters of light yellow flowers on and off throughout the whole season.

DANIEL LACOMBE. Allard, 1885. Reported to be a Multiflora with yellow flowers stained pink. Probably not a Multiflora as we understand the term, since it antedates Crimson Rambler. Any cluster rose might be called a Multiflora in Europe at that time.

DAPHNE. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1912. Blush-pink Musk which blooms well in autumn. Moderate growth.

DAWN. Paul & Son, 1898. Semi-double, rosy pink Hybrid Tea.

DAWSON. J. Dawson, 1888. The first authentic hybrid of *R. multiflora* made in America. The blooms are bright pink, double, clustered, and come very early. Of historical interest only.

DAYBREAK. J. Dawson, 1909. A vigorous Wichuraiana of Dorothy Perkins type, with single yellowish pink flowers in big clusters.

DAYBREAK. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1918. Everblooming shrubby Musk with clusters of single golden yellow flowers. Pemberton called it a Noisette.

DAYDREAM. A. Clark, 1925. Probably a Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers large, ruffled, semi-double, light blush-pink at the edges, blending to pale yellow and white at the center. A profuse bloomer over a long season, and one of the finest modern climbers. Hardy for its class.

CLIMBING ROSES

DAZZLING RED. Manda, 1914. Crimson Wichuriana of the old type.

DE LA GRIFFERAIE. Vibert, 1846. All old records class this as a Multiflora, but it is a different kind of Multiflora from what we understand by that term today. It is important because of its wide distribution in the rural districts where it is known as the Seven Sisters Rose in the North particularly, although that name justly belongs to Grevillea. De la Grifferaie was once widely used as an understock upon which other roses were budded, which accounts for its abundance, since it suckered vigorously when the rose budded upon it died. The plant is coarse, with large, rough foliage and long, arching stems, in a superficial way not unlike the old Prairie Rose hybrids. The double flowers are shapeless and scentless, of various shades of purplish pink, rose-pink, and white, some part one color and part another. Plant is extremely hardy and has value in northern gardens where more highly developed strains perish without careful protection.

DEBUTANTE. M. H. Walsh, 1902. Pretty, double, soft pink, cluster-flowered Wichuriana submerged in the fame of Dorothy Perkins.

DECORATION DE GESCHWINDT. Geschwindt, 1885. Hybrid of *R. rugosa* and *R. multiflora*, with purple-pink flowers edged white. Practically unknown in this country and does not seem important.

DELIGHT. M. H. Walsh, 1906. Another of Walsh's innumerable Wichuraians, with single, deep pink flowers, very bright and pretty, reminiscent of Hiawatha.

DESCHAMPS. Deschamps, 1877. Widely distributed under the name Longworth Rambler. A warm red, autumn-blooming Noisette of moderate growth.

DESIRE BERGERA. Barbier & Cie., 1910. Wichuriana with clusters of very double, coppery pink flowers varying to light pink. Distinct and charming.

DESPREZ. Desprez, 1830. Double "dawn-yellow" flowers shaded with coppery tones, large and fragrant. Charming but very tender old Noisette, once popular. A sport of this rose, Desprez a Fleurs Jaunes or Jaune Desprez is better known than the original. Its flowers are reddish buff, flesh-colored, and sulphur yellow. Very fragrant and at one time very popular.

DIABOLO. Fauque & Fils, 1909. Wichuriana with clusters of fairly large, fiery red, semi-double flowers shaded blackish purple. Handsome but rarely seen.

DIENER'S BLUE. R. Diener, 1926. Another attempt at a blue rose. Multiflora of Veilchenblau type.

DONAU. F. Praskac, 1913. An interesting mixture of Multiflora and Wichuriana strains, bearing clusters of fragrant purple-violet flowers which fade steely blue.

DORCAS. T. J. English & Son, 1922. Vigorous, profuse Wichuriana of Dorothy Perkins type, with clusters of double, coral-pink flowers tinged yellow.

DORIS DOWNES. A. Clark, 1932. Hybrid Tea which bears an extraordinary crop of very large, well-shaped, sweetly scented flowers of clear, luminous pink.

DOROTHY DENNISON. F. Dennison, 1909. Indistinguishable from Lady Godiva.

DOROTHY DROWNE. Josephine and W. D. Brownell, 1928. Wichuriana with curious little pink, white, and crimson flowers. Probably not in commerce.

DOROTHY JEAVONS. Bakers, 1912. Pure white-flowered sport from Blush Rambler.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

DOROTHY PERKINS. Jackson & Perkins Co., 1901. The classic, small-flowered clustered Wichuraiana, of such great popularity that varieties of similar type and color have never had a chance. It is a rose of supreme grace and beauty, bearing huge clusters of very double, shell-pink flowers with quilled petals.

DOUE RAMBLER. A. Begault-Pigne, 1921. Pink Wichuraiana, like Dorothy Perkins, with slightly larger flowers.

DR. BELLVILLE. Capt. Thomas, 1931. Recurrent blooming climber, probably Hybrid Tea. Flowers bright orange-red with yellowish tones.

DR. DOMINGOS PEREIRA. P. de Magalhaes, 1925. Big, fragrant flowers of lilac-pink and yellow. A vigorous Tea reported to be very floriferous.

DR. HENRI NEUPREZ. R. Tanne, 1913. Good Wichuraiana with canary-yellow flowers. Said to be harder than Alberic Barbier, which it resembles.

DR. HUEY. Capt. Thomas, 1920. Fine Wichuraiana with fairly large, beautifully ruffled flowers of fiery maroon-red. A most profuse bloomer and extremely vigorous. Probably the finest dark red variety for garden effect.

DR. MITTENY. Described in Australian catalogues as a vigorous Climbing Polyantha, with clusters of heliotrope-pink flowers all season.

DOCTEUR REYMOND. L. Mermet, 1907. Multiflora with fairly large, double white flowers tinged with green.

DR. ROUGES. Vve. Schwartz, 1894. A fine Tea with rich red flowers, suffused with yellow, of irregular cactus-dahlia form. Good as a shrub.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910. I approach this rose with awe and humility, although I have never liked it very much. Its color is a wishy-washy pink, characterless and flat, but its influence has been stupendous. Its introduction broke the garden's thrall to innumerable, fussy little cluster-flowered ramblers which bore us to distraction with their infantile prettiness and indistinguishable differences. Here was an heroic rose, of noble size and perfect form, borne on a rampant plant, first of the new race of climbers. Its value and importance to rose-growers in cold climates can hardly be estimated, although it needs shelter in winter.

DUCHESSE D'AUERSTAEDT. Bernaix, 1887. Golden yellow Tea of superb form, free-blooming habit, and splendid growth. A grand rose for the South.

DUNDEE RAMBLER. Martin. One of the earliest if not the first of the Ayrshires, with double, white flowers.

DUSTERLOHE. W. Kordes Sohne, 1931. A recent attempt to resuscitate the Arvensis or Ayrshire class. Flowers single, rose-red, nearly three inches across. Extremely hardy and very vigorous.

EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER. W. Easlea & Sons, 1932. Emphasized here because it is reported to be an extraordinarily fine Wichuraiana, with very large, double, lemon-yellow flowers flamed with orange and coppery tones.

CLIMBING ROSES

EDGAR ANDREU. Barbier & Cie., 1912. Blood-red *Wichuraiana* of the old type, which is said to resist mildew!

EDMOND PROUST. Barbier & Cie., 1903. An early attempt at a large-flowered *Wichuraiana* with double, light pink flowers with coppery stains.

EDNAH THOMAS. Capt. Thomas, 1931. One of the Captain's finest roses. The blooms are large, handsomely shaped, bright pinkish crimson, and fragrant. It blooms intermittently throughout the season, and should be extremely useful in the South, even if its hardiness should be disappointing in the North.

EDWIN LONSDALE. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1903. Single-flowered, yellowish *Wichuraiana*, almost forgotten.

ELECTRA. J. Veitch & Sons, 1900. Multiflora with clusters of moderately large bright yellow buds turning white as they open. Very beautiful.

ELIE BEAUVILLAIN. Beauvillain, 1887. Hybrid Perpetual with large, double, coppery rose flowers.

ELISA ROBICHON. Barbier & Cie., 1901. *Wichuraiana* with huge clusters of large, salmon-tinted flowers paling to rosy buff.

ELIZABETH ZIEGLER. A. N. Pierson, 1917. Unlamented dark rose-pink sport of Dorothy Perkins.

ELLA BODENDORFER. J. Paul, 1912. Good Multiflora of the *Aglaia* type, with fragrant, creamy white flowers tinged with red as they age.

ELLA McCLATCHY. R. Diener Co., 1926. Single, pink-flowered Multiflora.

ELLA SCOTT. G. J. Scott, 1925. Raised from a *Polyantha* but of *Wichuraiana* habit, according to the originator. Huge clusters of very double, reddish pink flowers.

ELSIE. W. Paul & Sons, 1910. Flesh-pink *Wichuraiana* with good trusses of flowers larger than the average.

EMILE FORTEPAULE. Barbier & Cie., 1902. Clusters of double, straw-colored flowers which fade white. One of the old *Wichuraiana* series.

EMILE NERINI. A. Nonin, 1915. Bright red cluster-flowered Multiflora.

EMILIE DUPUY. A. Levet, 1870. Tea with large, full, globular flowers of creamy yellow, suffused salmon.

EMILIE PLANTIER. Schwartz, 1878. A vigorous *Noisette* with semi-double, yellowish white flowers. There is a dwarf Bourbon of the same name.

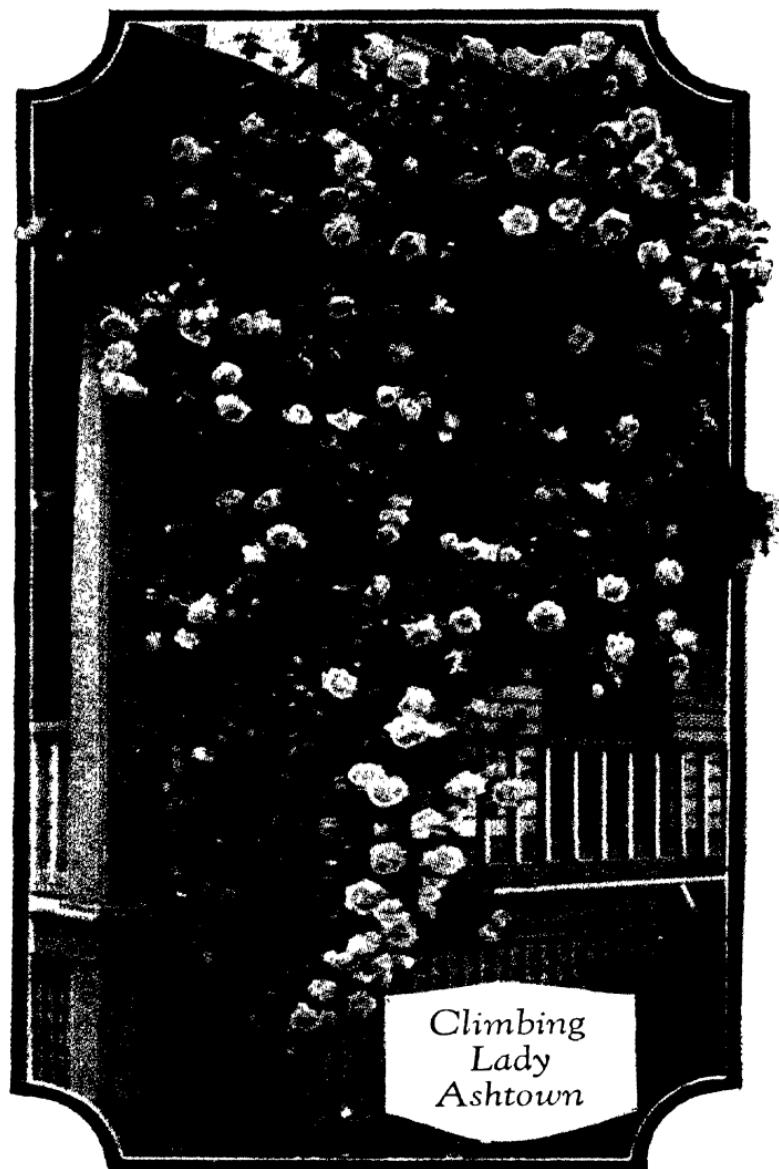
EMILY GRAY. Dr. A. H. Williams, 1918. Now we may linger with royalty again. This large-flowered *Wichuraiana* has exceedingly lovely, semi-double, golden buff or tawny yellow flowers of inexpressible beauty. The foliage is marvelously glossy and fine. Alas, the tenderness of yellow climbers to frost finds it a shining example, for it needs careful protection wherever the thermometer goes below 20° F. in winter.

EMMANUELLA DE MOUCHY. P. Nabonnand, 1922. A vigorous *Gigantea* hybrid with medium-sized, globular flowers of pale flesh-pink.

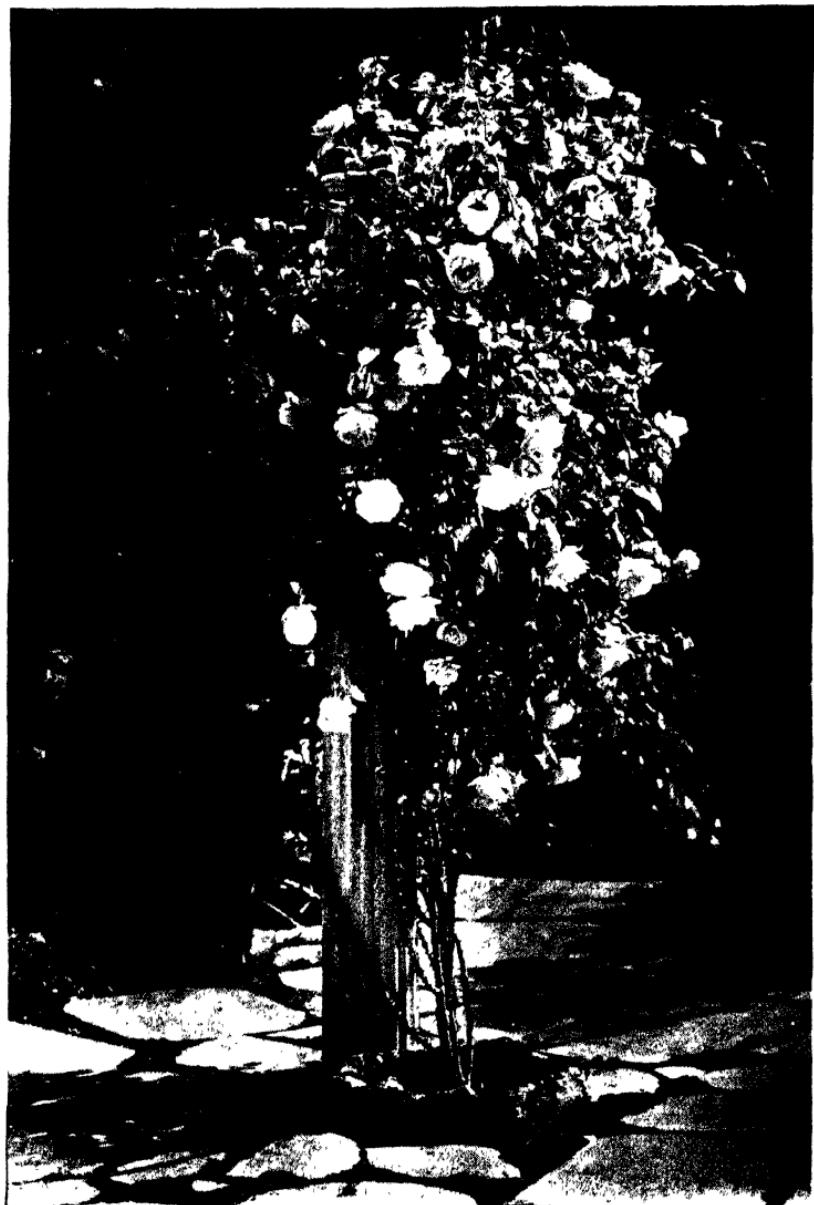
EMPEROR OF CHINA. Elizabeth Nurs. Co., 1896. Widely distributed everblooming Bengal or China rose of little value, with reddish pink, semi-double flowers.

ENGLAND'S GLORY. Wood, 1902. Flesh-pink Hybrid Tea with rosy center.

ERNESTINE COSME. E. Turbat & Cie., 1926. A *Wichuraiana* of the *Hiawatha* type, with smaller red flowers, a little earlier, apt to fade badly, and has a second-rate look recalling some Multifloras.



Climbing Lady Ashtown is a strong-growing
dependable Hybrid Tea, one of the hardiest
of its class



A pillar of Climbing Rose Marie, Hybrid Tea,
in a California garden

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

ERNST GRANDPIERRE. L. Weigand, 1900. A conventional, pale yellow cluster-flowering *Wichuraiana* of no great value.

ETHEL. C. Turner, 1912. Pink seedling from Dorothy Perkins, immortal because it bore the seed which produced Dr. Huey.

ETOILE DU PORTUGAL. Lisbon Botanic Gardens, 1903. One of the first *Giganteas*. Once-blooming only; flowers large, double, rose-red on a yellow base, paling as they open.

EUGENE JACQUET. E. Turbat & Cie., 1916. Another of the innumerable red, clustered *Wichuraianas*, of no special value outdoors, although once much used for forcing in greenhouses.

EUGENE TRANSON. Barbier & Cie., 1926. This offspring of a Climbing Tea and a Hybrid Tea of the *Pernetiana* strain blooms freely all season, producing double, orange-yellow flowers shaded with fiery red on the outside. Useful in the South.

EUPHROSYNE. P. Lambert, 1896. The old Pink Rambler of peripatetic nursery salesmen. A true *Multiflora* of the Crimson Rambler type, with small, double, bright pink flowers in clusters. Of no importance now.

EVANGELINE. M. H. Walsh, 1906. A good representative of the small-flowered, single, pale pink, cluster-flowering *Wichuraianas*. Any of a dozen similar varieties might be substituted, but this one has won favor for its peculiar fragrance and enormous vigor.

EVERGREEN GEM. W. A. Manda, 1899. Vigorous, trailing *Wichuraiana* with small, double, white flowers tinged with yellow in the bud. Good ground-cover.

E. VEYRAT HERMANOS. Bernaix, 1895. Once a popular Tea under the name of Pillar of Gold. Very large, double flowers of apricot-yellow, tinged pink.

EXCELLENZ VON SCHUBERT. P. Lambert, 1909. Cluster-flowered *Multiflora* of *Lambertiana* type, with dark pink flowers.

EXCELSA. M. H. Walsh, 1909. An exceedingly vigorous *Wichuraiana* that was high-pressed into great popularity to replace Crimson Rambler, which it was wholly unfit to do. Its flowers are rosy crimson instead of scarlet, and very uncertain in shade, for many clusters have a disreputable, faded look. The foliage is so extremely subject to mildew that it is a pest. Bonfire and Fernand Rabier are ever so much better.

FAIRY. W. Paul, 1902. Single, white, small-flowered *Multiflora* of no importance.

FAIRY QUEEN. C. Turner, 1921. Pale yellow and white cluster-flowered *Wichuraiana* of no distinction.

FARQUHAR. J. Dawson, 1903. Hybrid of *R. wichuraiana* and Crimson Rambler, with clusters of small pale pink flowers. Unimportant.

FELICIA. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1928. Very pretty cluster-flowering Musk, with relatively large, light rose-pink, ruffled flowers, borne well into the autumn.

FELICITE ET PERPETUE. Jacques de Neuilly, 1827. Sometimes called White Pet. Valued chiefly as an antique, and as the almost solitary relict of the *Sempervirens* class. Flowers white, small, very double, and perfect, in large clusters. Foliage nearly evergreen. Plant very vigorous. Rare and hard to get true to name.

FERDINAND PICHARD. R. Tanne, 1921. *Wichuraiana* with reddish flowers oddly striped with white and violet. Interesting to collectors of freaks.

FERDINAND ROUSSEL. Barbier & Cie., 1904. *Wichuraiana* with rather large, flesh-pink flowers stained with crimson.

CLIMBING ROSES

FERNAND RABIER. E. Turbat & Cie., 1918. A gorgeous, glowing scarlet, cluster-flowered Wichuraiana better than Excelsa.

FERNAND TANNE. R. Tanne, 1920. Wichuraiana with rather large yellow buds and flowers creamy white when open. Pretty, but only one of many like it.

FERNANDE KRIER. L. Walter, 1925. A sport of Excelsa with peach-pink flowers.

FIAMMETTA. P. Nabonnand, 1922. Gigantea with large, single, warm amber-yellow flowers, tinged with red in the bud. Deserves trial in the South.

FIELD MARSHAL. W. Paul, 1903. Blood-red Bengal, apparently everblooming.

FLAME. C. Turner, 1912. Generally catalogued as a Wichuraiana, but said to be a seedling of the Multiflora, Crimson Rambler. Flowers bright salmon-pink.

FLORE. Jacques, 1829. An old *Sempervirens* or Evergreen variety, sometimes called Williams Evergreen. The flowers are small, cup-shaped, bright pink, darker in the center. A variety called *Flora* is mentioned without description, which may be the same thing.

FLORENCE HASWELL VEITCH. W. Paul & Son, 1911. A very fine crimson-scarlet Hybrid Tea, shaded with black.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. Ludorf, 1909. This rose enjoyed brief fame as an Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler. It is evidently a bright red counterpart of that variety but its everblooming character is defective.

FLYING COLOURS. A. Clark, 1922. Gigantea with striking, bright purplish red, single flowers about five inches across, recommended for fences and hedges.

FORTUNA. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1927. A bushy Musk with very large, semi-double flowers of apple-blossom-pink, almost scarlet in bud. Good autumn bloomer, and very fragrant.

FORTUNE'S YELLOW. (See also Beauty of Glazenvood.) There is a great deal of confusion concerning this rose, and I am not the one who can straighten it out. It is evident that many roses bore the name of the famous plant explorer, Robert Fortune. For instance, a Banksia rose was called *Fortunei* and a form of *R. sempervirens* was named Fortune's Yellow. Apparently, any yellow-tinted climber in the old days was given this name.

FRAICHEUR. E. Turbat & Cie., 1921. One of the very late-blooming Wichuraianas, with pyramidal clusters of pale pink flowers.

FRANCESCA. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1922. Very beautiful Musk, with large, golden apricot flowers in loose sprays. A big bush, but a sparse bloomer late in the season.

FRANCESCO INGEGNOLI. Bernaix, 1888. Classed as a Multiflora, but may not be that strain as we know it, since it antedates Crimson Rambler. It bears small, white, rather flat, semi-double flowers, tinged with carmine in bud.

FRANCIS. Fauque & Fils, 1909. Fairly vigorous Wichuraiana, with clusters of single, bright pink flowers.

FRANCOIS CROUSSE. P. Guillot, 1900. A little-known Tea, with large, globular, crimson flowers, both double and fragrant.

FRANCOIS FOUCARD. Barbier & Cie., 1901. Wichuraiana with lemon-yellow, semi-double flowers. Said to have a Noisette strain.

FRANCOIS GUILLOT. Barbier & Cie., 1907. One of the early attempts at a yellow Wichuraiana. Pretty much like *Gardenia*, with faintly yellow buds and very double white flowers. Rampantly vigorous.

FRANCOIS JURANVILLE. Barbier & Cie., 1906. Described abroad as a vigorous Wichuraiana with large or very large semi-double flowers of ruddy pink, tinged with salmon, but all specimens seen here are pale flesh-colored, cluster-flowered Wichuraianas of no particular note. A mixup is suspected. Another rose of the same name was introduced by Bizot in 1873, but nothing is known of it.



Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout, Hybrid Tea, growing
with great vigor in California



Unique hybrid of *Rosa bracteata* is Mermaid, superb in the South and hardy as far north as New York

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

FRANCOIS POISSON. Barbier & Cie., 1902. A rose of the Alberic Barbier type, with double white flowers tinged yellow. Look out for the Noisette strain in this *yellow* *Wichuraiana*.

FRAU ALBERT FISHER. C. Weigand, 1906. *Wichuraiana* with small pink flowers.

FRAU ALBERT HOCHSTRASSER. C. Weigand, 1906. Late-flowering *Wichuraiana* of Alberic Barbier type. Buds said to be golden yellow.

FRAU BERTA GURTNER. A. Gurtner, 1913. *Multiflora* with clusters of medium-sized, double flowers of soft rose-pink.

FRAU LINA STRASSHEIM. C. P. Strassheim, 1906. Like *Flame*, a sport or seedling of the *Multiflora*, *Crimson Rambler*, with clusters of vivid salmon-pink flowers.

FRAU MARIE WEINBACH. C. Weigand, 1906. White-flowered *Wichuraiana* with small blooms in gigantic clusters.

FRAU VON BRAUER. P. Lambert, 1913. *Wichuraiana* with clusters of small white flowers which turn pink with age.

FRAULEIN OCTAVIA HESSE. H. A. Hesse, 1910. A very good, but little-known *Wichuraiana*, with clusters of very double white flowers, deep yellow in the center. A very distinct rose, but watch out for winter damage.

FREDERICK R. M. UNDRITZ. F. R. M. Undritz, 1917. A large-flowered *Wichuraiana* with dark pink flowers. Has failed with everyone I know.

FREEDOM. F. R. M. Undritz, 1918. A disappointing white *Wichuraiana*.

FREIFRAU VON MARSCHALL. P. Lambert, 1913. *Wichuraiana* with clusters of bright pink flowers. Reported to be almost thornless.

FRITZ REUTER. P. Lambert, 1913. Bushy *Multiflora* with purplish pink flowers.

GAINSBOROUGH. Good & Reese Co., 1903. A lovely Hybrid Tea with well-shaped, delicate shell-pink flowers flushed rose. Relatively hardy, but a shy summer bloomer.

GALATEA. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1914. A queer, bushy *Musk* with clusters of small, double gray, or pinkish stone-colored flowers.

GAMON'S CLIMBING GROLEZ. 1911. A genuine climbing sport of the Hybrid Tea, Mme. Jules Grolez, with handsome pink flowers and a free-blooming habit.

GARDENIA. W. A. Manda, 1898. This is one of the oldest *Wichuraiana* hybrids, and, if the date of introduction is correct, it came out the same year as the four seedlings which are said to be the first hybrids of *R. wichuraiana*. The flowers are large, pale yellow in the bud, almost white when open. It is a tremendous grower, with extremely handsome foliage, and is, perhaps, the finest climber of this type. In spite of its fame as a "Hardy Marechal Niel," it is not reliably hardy in severe climates. I was never able to keep more than a few inches of the top alive in eastern Ohio.

GARDENIAEFLORA. Benary, 1901. An early-flowering *Multiflora* with clusters of rather large, semi-double, pure white flowers.

GARISENDA. Bonfiglioli, 1912. *Wichuraiana* with medium-sized, delicate rose-pink flowers, much like those of the old *Souvenir de la Malmaison*, which was one of its parents.

GARNET CLIMBER. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1907. A stray *Wichuraiana* hybrid with semi-double, deep red flowers, little known now.

CLIMBING ROSES

GARTENSTADT LIENITZ. P. Lambert, 1911. *Multiflora*. Another "blue rose," with purple-red flowers turning slaty violet.

GASTON CHANDON. Schwartz, 1884. A Tea of the *Gloire de Dijon* breed, with double, well-formed, cherry-red flowers, tinted pink and yellow.

GASTON LESIEUR. E. Turbat & Cie., 1915. Bright red *Wichuraiana* of *Excelsa* type.

GEDENKE MEIN. J. Paul, 1912. Rare cross of *Rosa arvensis* by Crimson Rambler, resembling the latter in most respects but bearing white flowers tinged with pink.

GEISHA. Geschwindt, 1913. *Multiflora* of moderate growth, probably related to *Gruss an Teplitz*. Flowers glowing red with white streaks on center petals.

GELLERT. P. Lambert, 1917. Classed as a *Wichuraiana* but a shrubby plant with white flowers, yellow in the bud, borne continuously. Seems suspiciously like another *Lambertiana*.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE. A. Burgess, 1865. A *Setigera* hybrid with almost double, lively rose-pink flowers tinted white.

GEN. JOHN PERSHING. F. R. M. Undritz, 1917. Worthless large-flowered, dark pink *Wichuraiana*.

GENEVIEVE. Jackson & Perkins Co., 1911. Recorded as a *Multiflora*, but not even a description survives.

GERBE ROSE. Fauque & Fils, 1904. A charming *Wichuraiana* with the pleasant habit of blooming a little in autumn. The flowers are fairly large, clear light pink, and slightly fragrant.

GERMAINE DE MARESTE. Guillot & Fils, 1891. Described abroad as an extra-fine, large, yellow-flowered Tea.

GERMAINE LACROIX. Dubreuil, 1911. *Multiflora* with clusters of small white flowers, tinted flesh-pink.

GERTRUD KIESE. H. Kiese & Co., 1918. Reported to be a thornless *Noisette* with large, shining carmine-pink flowers.

GHISLAINE DE FELIGONDE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1916. Loveliest of all *Multifloras*, and one of the few justifications for the race. The plants are sometimes relatively thornless, of moderate growth, and bloom profusely in early summer with occasional clusters in midsummer and fall. The small buds are strongly tinged with orange, and open into delightfully fragrant little blooms, bright buff at first, but fading almost white. It is a degree or two hardier than most yellow *Multifloras*.

GLENN DALE. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1927. Very pretty yellowish white *Wichuraiana* of the *Gardenia* type, but not enough different to be wildly exciting.

GLOIRE DE BORDEAUX. Lartay, 1861. Another child of *Gloire de Dijon*, with large, bright pink flowers silvered with white. Also known as *Belle de Bordeaux*, *Elisa Sauvage*, and *Mme. William*.

GLOIRE DE DIJON. Jacotot, 1853. Superb old Tea, the parent of most climbers of that race. The large, irregular, very double flowers are pale yellow, tinged with buff and salmon in the center. It blooms continuously, grows rampantly, and is hardy enough to thrive in southern Pennsylvania and along the Atlantic Coast as far as Narragansett Bay. For some reason, the gigantic plants formerly so very common are seldom seen nowadays; some

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

observers fear a deterioration of the variety has set in, and adduce in justification of their belief that Marechal Niel seems to be similarly afflicted, also La France, and other highly prized roses of yesteryear.

GLOIRE DE LIBOURNE. Beauvillain, 1887. A canary-yellow Tea, tinged with apricot in the center. Said to be very vigorous.

GLOIRE DES BLANCHES. Vigneron, 1905. Pure white Tea.

GLORY OF WALTHAM. Vigneron, 1865. Vigorous Hybrid Perpetual with large, double, fragrant crimson flowers.

GNEISENAU. P. Lambert, 1924. Rather large, semi-double snow-white flowers in clusters. Excellent Multiflora for hedges.

GOLD OF OPHIR. See Beauty of Glazenvood.

GOLDEN RAMBLER. See Alister Stella Gray.

GOLDEN QUEEN. W. Paul, 1904. Rich yellow, large-flowered Noisette, shaded with copper tones.

GOLDEN VISION. A. Clark, 1922. It is hard to keep this rose out of large type. If its American performance lives up to its Australian reputation, it will be a very important variety for the South and California, for it is a hybrid of Marechal Niel by a Gigantea, and bears clear yellow flowers which turn lighter as they expand.

GOLDFINCH. Paul & Sons, 1907. This is probably one of the hardiest near-yellow Multifloras, with yellowish buds and small white flowers in clusters.

GRACE THOMPSON. W. Paul, 1909. Red and white spotted; best described as a speckled Crimson Rambler.

GRAF ZEPPELIN. Boehm, 1910. Bright coral-red variation of Crimson Rambler. Not much good, for the color fades abominably.

GRAFIN ADA VON BREDOV. Walter, 1909. Vigorous Multiflora with large, white and rose-pink flowers in big clusters.

GRAFIN CHOTEK. H. Kiese & Co., 1910. Multiflora of the Tausendschon strain, with rosy red flowers. There is another rose called Marie Henriette, Grafin Chotek; neither is well known in this country.

GRAND-PERE LOTTIN. V. Lottin, 1918. Pale salmon-pink Wichuraiana of the Dorothy Perkins type.

GRETA FEY. C. P. Strassheim, 1909. Wichuraiana. Clusters of fragrant and attractive creamy pink flowers.

GREVILLEA (Seven Sisters). This is supposed to be an old Chinese garden rose brought to Europe in the early 1800's. Rehder calls it *Rosa multiflora platyphylla*, which may be correct; but it does not explain the extreme tenderness of the variety to frost which is commented upon by the earliest writers. Mrs. Gore, writing in 1838, classes it in a group with *R. roxburghii*, now called *R. microphylla*, and grouped them all under *R. multiflora*, but none of her Multifloras seems to be related to the family as we know it. Perhaps the *R. roxburghii* connection may suggest the true relationship of Grevillea. At any rate, the rose is unimportant, except for the mystery attached to it and its difference from the usual Multiflora type. The small, double flowers vary from purplish red to white, through many intervening shades. It seems to be related to De la Grifferaie in some way.

GROSSHERZOG ERNST LUDWIG. Dr. Muller, 1897. Hybrid Tea. Large, full, silvery red flowers; once called Red Marechal Niel.

GRUSS AN FREUNDORF. F. Praskac, 1913. The rose which I have grown under this name is a vigorous Multiflora bearing huge clusters of deep velvety maroon-red flowers. Its parentage is

CLIMBING ROSES

reported to be *Wichuraiana Rubra* \times *Crimson Rambler*, and it is described abroad as a creeper, which the rose I know is not; but true to name or not, it is a superb variety of its type.

GRUSS AN ZABERN. P. Lambert, 1904. Another of the endless Multifloras with white flowers.

GRUSS VON TANNENHOF. Chr. Friedrich, 1913. The introducer described it as a floriferous white Multiflora. The variety in commerce here is a dark red cluster-flowered *Wichuraiana*.

GUSTAVE REGIS. Pernet-Ducher, 1890. A very vigorous Hybrid Tea pillar with semi-double, nankeen-yellow flowers.

GWEN NASH. A. Clark, 1920. An extraordinarily beautiful bush or small pillar rose, classed as a Hybrid Tea but Hybrid Perpetual in blooming habit. The large, saucer-shaped flowers are nearly single, pure white and gold in the center, flushed with deep pink at the edges, in picotee fashion. Tricky but very lovely.

GYPSY QUEEN. R. S. Moore, 1929. Said to be an improvement on *Crimson Rambler*.

HACKEBURG. H. Kiese & Co., 1912. A very good Multiflora with abundant clusters of lilac-colored flowers, edged with white. Plant almost thornless.

HACKENSACK. A false name.

HARBINGER. A. Clark, 1923. Spring-blooming Gigantea with large, single, soft pink flowers. Recommended for hedges and fences in frostless climates. It blooms with the daffodils in Australia.

HARLEQUIN. Stanway Rose Gardens, date unknown. *Wichuraiana* with clusters of red and white flowers of the *Excelsa* type.

HARRIETT. R. S. Moore, 1931. Hybrid Tea with yellow flowers lighter at edges.

HAUFF. P. Lambert, 1911. One of the strongest *Lambertianas*, with clusters of purplish flowers on and off all summer.

HAVERING RAMBLER. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1920. A seedling of *Crimson Rambler*, with large sprays of pale pink flowers like double almond-blossoms.

HEART OF GOLD. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1924. Of no importance except that it was introduced as a hybrid of *R. wichuraiana* \times the remarkable *R. moyesi*, which is highly dubious. The single, dark red flowers are large, white in the center, with enormous clusters of yellow stamens. Pretty at times, but fades disgustingly in hot seasons.

HEINE. P. Lambert, 1912. Probably a *Lambertiana*. Its large trusses of white flowers are distinguished by dark reddish stamens.

HEINRICH CONRAD SOTH. P. Lambert, 1919. Another *Lambertiana* with rosy red flowers, white in the center. Good autumn bloomer.

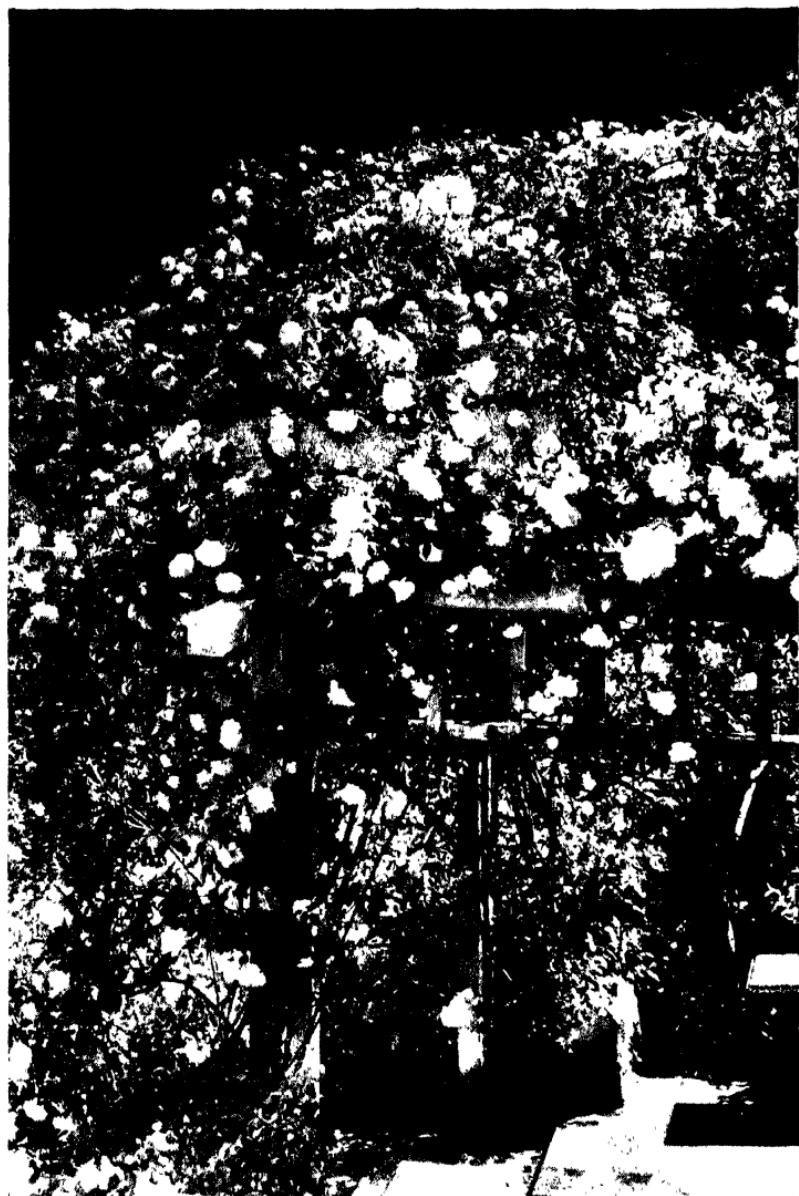
HELENA VAN VLIET. G. H. Kersbergen, 1929. A climbing Polyantha with fairly continuous bloom. Flowers salmon-pink and attractive.

HELENE. P. Lambert, 1897. Very good old Multiflora of pale lilac-pink as we know it. Described abroad as pure violet-rose on yellowish white base.

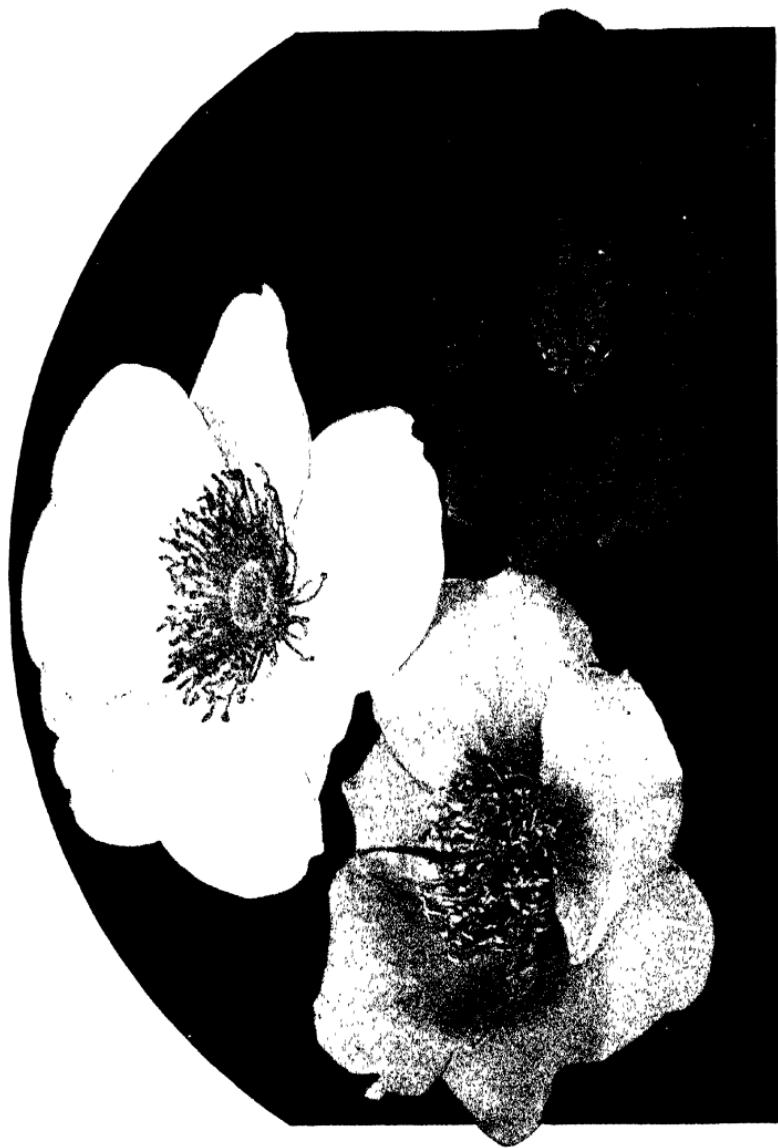
HELENE GRANGER. Granger, 1910. Multiflora with coppery toned yellow flowers tinged with pink.

HELENE VIDENZ. P. Lambert, 1905. Multiflora with clusters of small, double, salmon-pink flowers.

HENRI BARRUET. Barbier & Cie., 1918. A strange *Wichuraiana* with large, very double flowers much like Andre Louis in form and size, but curiously tinted with coppery tones, yellow, and purplish pink. Scarcely a prize beauty but very interesting and would be more important if its foliage were not so defective.



Lamarque, a Noisette, and Cecile Brunner, a Climbing Polyantha,
run riot in a California garden



Three forms of the Cherokee Rose suitable for southern gardens—
White, Anemone, and Ramona

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

HENRI LINGER. Barbier & Cie., 1928. Promises to be a good yellow-toned, really hardy Wichuraiana. The flowers are relatively large, semi-double, bright coppery orange, very bright and showy.

HIAWATHA. M. H. Walsh, 1904. A grand old Wichuraiana, better than many of its imitators. Single, relatively large, glowing crimson flowers, white in the centers, and illumined with golden stamens, giving a scarlet effect. Rampant grower and may be made to trail or climb. Very late bloomer.

HIAWATHA RECURRENT. J. Sauvageot, 1931. Supposed to be an everblooming form of Hiawatha.

HILLCREST PILLAR. Hillcrest Gardens, 1930. A seedling of Harison's Yellow and therefore a Scotch or *R. spinosissima* type. So far its vigor has not been greater than its parent, and its bright yellow flowers are very similar. If it really climbs, its hardiness can be depended on.

HOFFMAN VON FALLERSLEBEN. P. Lambert, 1917. Clusters of reddish salmon flowers on a *Lambertiana* of drooping habit.

HORDEN HALL. H. B. Conyers, 1928. Wichuraiana with large, white, single flowers tinged pink in the bud.

HUGH WATSON. A. Dickson & Sons, 1905. A crimson Wichuraiana said to have large, double flowers with broad, thick petals.

HUGUETTE DESPINEY. G. Girin, 1911. Interesting and bizarre, small-flowered Wichuraiana with clusters of buff-yellow flowers, edged with red.

HURST BEAUTY. E. J. Hicks, 1916. Wichuraiana. Flowers light pink, veined darker. Almost unknown.

HURST RAMBLER. E. J. Hicks, 1916. Wichuraiana. Clusters of creamy flowers.

ICEBERG. G. Paul, 1910. Wichuraiana. Small, white flowers in clusters. Attractive.

IDA. J. Dawson, about 1896. Multiflora with clusters of pale salmon-pink flowers.

IDA KLEMM. L. Walter, 1907. Excellent Multiflora with snow-white flowers.

IDA MUNCH. W. Beschnidt, 1919. An attractive Hybrid Tea with semi-double, pale yellow flowers, deepening to gold in the center.

ILE DE FRANCE. A. Nonin, 1922. Splendid Wichuraiana with huge clusters of semi-double, vivid pink flowers of almost the same brilliant effect as American Pillar. It remains in bloom a long time and fades very little.

IMPROVED UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. W. A. Manda, 1901. Bright pink Wichuraiana of the old type.

INERMIS MORLETTI. Light pink Boursault. Not the same as Inermis. See Mme. Sancy de Parabere and page 72.

IRENE BONNET. C. Nabonnand, 1920. Hybrid Tea. Full, sweet-scented, bright pink flowers.

IVY ALICE. G. F. Letts & Sons, 1927. Bright pink, cluster-flowered Wichuraiana, somewhat like Dorothy Perkins.

I. X. L. D. W. Coolidge, 1925. Multiflora. Useful only as an understock. Purplish flowers somewhat like Veilchenblau.

JACOTTE. Barbier & Cie., 1920. An astonishingly lovely, large-flowered Wichuraiana with bright orange-yellow blooms as large

CLIMBING ROSES

as those of Hybrid Teas. Hardier than most yellow-tinted climbers, with foliage of extraordinary beauty. Worth protecting in exposed gardens.

JAMES SPRUNT. The Rev. James M. Sprunt, 1858. Bengal. Medium-sized, double, bright red flowers. Not notably valuable.

JAUNE DESPREZ. See Desprez.

JEAN GIRIN. G. Girin, 1910. A pink Wichuraiana of the Dorothy Perkins type. Sometimes blooms in the autumn.

JEAN GUICHARD. Barbier & Cie., 1905. Showy, cluster-flowered Wichuraiana with yellowish red buds and bright salmon flowers.

JEAN L'HOSTE. M. Congy, 1926. Large-flowered Wichuraiana with bright pink flowers, tinted white at the base of the petals.

JEANNE RICHERT. L. Walter, 1929. Cluster-flowered Wichuraiana with cream-colored blooms tinged with reddish brown in the center.

JERSEY BEAUTY. W. A. Manda, 1899. A valuable trailing Wichuraiana with remarkably handsome foliage and large, single flowers of deep creamy yellow. Superb thing for covering banks in climates where it does not winter-kill. Difficult to obtain true to name.

JESSICA. M. H. Walsh, 1910. Old-fashioned Wichuraiana with creamy white flowers tinted pink in the middle. Blooms in autumn.

JOAN KNIGHT. J. E. Knight & Son, 1928. Dark red Hybrid Tea.

JOHANNA ROPCKE. M. Tantau, 1931. Attractive Wichuraiana with clusters of beautifully shaped little flowers of pale salmon-pink and cream.

JOHANNA SEBUS. Dr. Muller, 1898. Little known Tea or Hybrid Tea of very vigorous habit with bright cerise-pink flowers tinged with yellow. Popular abroad.

JOHN BURTON. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1903. A hybrid of *R. wichuriana* and *R. rugosa* with peach-pink flowers. See Max Graf and Lady Duncan.

JOSEPH BILLARD. Barbier & Cie., 1907. Wichuraiana with clusters of single, bright red flowers tinted yellow in the centers.

JOSEPH LIGER. Barbier & Cie., 1909. Wichuraiana. Clusters of medium-sized, canary-yellow flowers, edged light pink.

JOYCE FAIREY. A. Clark, 1928. Moderately vigorous Hybrid Tea with flowers somewhat like Paul's Scarlet Climber, but larger and less harsh in color.

JULES LEVACHER. Barbier & Cie., 1907. Rampant Wichuraiana, with clusters of reddish buds and silvery pink flowers.

JULY GLORY. Chaplin Bros., 1932. Strong Wichuraiana with compact, stiff trusses of fully double, bright cerise-pink flowers.

KAI SERIN FRIEDRICH. Drogemuller, 1889. A good autumn-flowering Tea, with large, very fragrant, pale pink flowers tinged with yellow.

KALMIA. M. H. Walsh, 1911. Wichuraiana with clusters of single flowers, half pink and half white, in an attractive mixture.

KATE SCHMID. R. Vogel, Jr., 1931. Multiflora with brilliant pink flowers somewhat like Roserie.

KATHLEEN. W. Paul & Son, 1908. A cross between the Multiflora and Sempervirens classes, with single, white-eyed, pale pink flowers in pyramidal trusses.

KATHLEEN. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1922. Musk with clusters of pink buds opening to single, white flowers.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

KATHLEEN HARROP. A. Dickson, 1919. Bourbon. Pale pink Zephirine Drouhin.

KATHLEEN WIGGIN. J. H. Wiggin, 1932. Vigorous Hybrid Perpetual or Bourbon which produces pinkish white flowers intermittently throughout the season.

KATHRYN. R. S. Moore, 1929. Pale pink Wichuriana of the Dorothy Perkins type.

KEW RAMBLER. A single-flowered hybrid of unknown parentage, introduced in 1922. Flowers are pale pink with white centers. Useful in wild places.

KEYSTONE. Dingee & Conard Co., 1904. Attractive pale lemon-yellow Multiflora, with clusters of fragrant flowers. Not very hardy.

KING OF SIAM. P. Brauer, 1912. Showy Hybrid Tea with large, fragrant, bright red flowers, said to bloom continuously.

KITTY BICE. Mrs. O. R. Fitzhardinge, 1932. Hybrid Tea from Australia with bright cheerful pink flowers.

KITTY KININMONTH. A. Clark, 1922. Hybrid Perpetual with a Gigantea strain. Very vigorous and blooms very early, producing large, handsomely shaped flowers of brilliant, fadeless pink in unbelievable profusion. It is one of the finest modern climbers and is apparently hardy.

KLONDYKE. Paul & Sons, 1911. Wichuriana with clusters of pale yellow flowers, deeper in the center. Turns white with age.

KOMMERZIENRAT W. RAUTENSTRAUCH. P. Lambert, 1909. Attractive Lambertiana, with clusters of salmon-pink flowers tinged with yellow.

KORNER. P. Lambert, 1914. Another Lambertiana, with clusters of reddish orange buds and salmon-yellow flowers.

LA BRIARDE. P. Cochet, 1907. A very vigorous Multiflora, with clusters of medium-sized, pure white flowers.

LA FIAMMA. M. H. Walsh, 1909. Handsome Wichuriana with clusters of single, flame-colored flowers.

LA FRANCE DE '89. Moreau-Robert, 1889. Attractive Hybrid Tea, with large, dark red flowers occasionally marked with white.

LA PERLE. Fauque & Fils, 1905. Wichuriana with trusses of large, well-formed creamy yellow flowers.

LA PROSPERINE. Ketten Bros., 1897. Peach-colored Multiflora tinted yellow.

LADY BLANCHE. M. H. Walsh, 1913. Pretty Wichuriana with huge clusters of snow-white flowers. Very fragrant and occasionally blooms in autumn.

LADY DE BATHE. B. R. Cant & Sons, 1911. Tea with large, creamy white flowers, tinted peach-color.

LADY DUNCAN. J. Dawson, 1900. Trailing Wichuriana with bright pink flowers shaded yellow in center. Foliage resembles Rugosa, said to be one of its parents.

LADY ELEANOORE. Capt. Thomas, 1923. A strong Hybrid Tea, with large, double or semi-double crimson flowers, occasionally suffused with orange-scarlet. A fairly free bloomer in autumn.

LADY GAY. M. H. Walsh, 1905. Walsh regarded this lovely Wichuriana as an improvement on Dorothy Perkins, which it resembles. It has been widely distributed, and much of the stock passing under the name of Dorothy Perkins may really be Lady Gay. I know of no way in which the two varieties can be separated today. Some growers maintain that they are distinctly different, while others claim they are identical. No doubt, plants of each have been sent out under the name of the other. I have never been able to distinguish between them, although certain specimens labeled Lady Gay sometimes produce autumn flowers, which I have never seen on Dorothy Perkins.

CLIMBING ROSES

LADY GODIVA. Paul & Son, 1908. Extremely attractive variation of Dorothy Perkins, with clusters of small, very double, pale pink flowers of the most exquisite tint. It is one of the finest cluster-flowering ramblers, although it has never achieved popularity. Christian Curle and Dorothy Dennison are practically identical with it.

LADY GWENDOLINE COLVIN. Chaplin Bros., 1918. Hybrid Tea. An excellent free-flowering pillar, with salmon-pink and apricot flowers stained with crimson, much like the dwarf rose Lady Pirrie.

LADY JOHNSTONE. P. Nabonnand, 1922. Strong Gigantea hybrid, with long, tapering, golden yellow buds and reddish pink, single flowers.

LADY MEDALLIST. A. Clark, 1915. Very vigorous Hybrid Tea with silvery pink, double flowers resembling those of the old La France.

LADY WATERLOW. P. Nabonnand, 1903. Free-flowering, ever-blooming Hybrid Tea, with large, clear salmon-pink flowers of somewhat variable shading. Rated one of the finest climbers abroad, and should be tried more extensively here.

LAMARQUE. Marechal, 1830. Famous old Noisette, with large, creamy white flowers tinted with lemon. A superb but neglected climber for temperate climates.

LAURE DEVOUST. Laffay, 1834. Classed by the old writers as a Multiflora but evidently a different plant from what we understand by that term today, because it is notoriously liable to be damaged by frost. It bears clusters of perfectly formed, bright carmine-pink flowers, varying to white and flesh-color.

LAURE SOUPERT. Soupert & Notting, 1927. Climbing Polyantha with large clusters of white flowers throughout the season.

LE MEXIQUE. A. Schwartz, 1913. Moderately vigorous Wichuraiana, with clusters of rather large pale silvery pink flowers. Occasionally blooms in autumn.

LE POILU. Barbier & Cie., 1915. While reported to be of Wichuraiana parentage, the plant resembles a vigorous Moss rose. It produces clusters of bright pink flowers of no particular beauty, but both buds and calyx of the open bloom are covered with a heavy cloak of fragrant dark green moss which is its only merit.

LE REVE. Pernet-Ducher, 1923. Beyond doubt this is the finest clear, unfading yellow climbing rose which will grow in the northern states. The large, clear yellow buds and blooms are produced in bewildering profusion very early in the season. Plant is moderately vigorous, reaching 12 to 15 feet. Foliage is beautiful but very susceptible to disease, and the plant is usually bare from midsummer on. In spite of its disreputable appearance at that season, it is worth particular care because of its great beauty in springtime.

LE RIGIDE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1920. Strong Multiflora with huge clusters of fairly large, semi-double, bright pink flowers.

LE SOLEIL. Dubreuil, 1892. Pale yellow Hybrid Tea.

LEMON QUEEN. Hobbies, 1913. Hybrid Tea. Large, very fragrant, pale lemon-yellow flowers tinted deeper. A pillar rose.

LEOPOLDINE D'ORLEANS. See Adelaide d'Orleans.



Mrs. George C. Thomas was the first successful attempt of Captain Thomas to produce a hardy, everblooming climber



Bloomfield Dainty is a charming, pale yellow, everblooming shrub or climbing rose produced by Captain Thomas

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

LEONTINE GERVAIS. Barbier & Cie., 1903. The true variety is a *Wichuraiana* with loose clusters of large salmon-yellow flowers tinged with copper and pink. It has long been one of the most famous *Wichuraiana* climbers in Europe, but the plants seen in this country do not fit this description. Decidedly worth growing if the true variety can be obtained.

LESSING. P. Lambert, 1914. Bushy *Lambertiana* with clusters of small, double, dark pink flowers, striped white.

LEUCHTSTERN. J. C. Schmidt, 1899. A worthless, pale pink *Multiflora* with single flowers in this country. Abroad, the flowers are described as bright red with white centers.

L'IDEAL. Nabonnand, 1887. Lovely old *Noisette*, with big, coppery pink and golden yellow flowers. Extremely tender. Valuable only in the South.

LILLIAN GOMEZ-MENA. C. Chambard, 1927. Distinct *Hybrid Tea*, with large, cream-colored, fragrant flowers, stained crimson.

LINA SCHMIDT-MICHEL. P. Lambert, 1906. A *Hybrid Tea* with large, semi-double, light glistening rose blooms having the reverse red.

LISBETH VON KAMEKE. Kiese & Co., 1910. Reported to be a very attractive *Multiflora*, with lilac flowers, like pale violets.

LOLETTE-DUPAIN. V. Lottin, 1918. *Multiflora* with clusters of double, yellowish pink flowers with silvery tints. Blooms occasionally in autumn.

LONGWOOD. Late-flowering *Multiflora* with large clusters of semi-double, light rose-pink flowers.

LONGWORTH RAMBLER. See *Deschamps*.

LORETTO. A. Clark, 1923. Rather vigorous *Wichuraiana* with large, double, bright crimson flowers. Not very attractive as we know it.

LOUIS SAUVAGE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1914. *Wichuraiana* with clusters of very double dark red flowers.

LOUISE HOPKINS. A. D. Hopkins, 1923. *Multiflora*. Sprays of double, fragrant, white flowers tinted shell-pink.

LOVELINESS. Chaplin Bros., 1933. Attractive, double, light rose-pink *Wichuraiana*.

LUCETTE. P. Guillot, 1911. *Wichuraiana* with clusters of pinkish white flowers tinted yellow in the center.

LUCILE. M. H. Walsh, 1911. Pretty flesh-pink *Wichuraiana* long since lost in the welter of similar varieties.

LUCIOLE. A. Nonin, 1923. Bright scarlet *Wichuraiana* much like *Hiawatha*.

LUCY THOMAS. P. Nabonnand, 1924. *Hybrid Perpetual* with large, semi-double, brilliant pink flowers.

LUSITANIA. Lisbon Botanical Garden, 1905. A *Gigantea* related to *Belle of Portugal*. Large, semi-double, pale yellow flowers, produced early in the season.

LYON RAMBLER. Dubreuil, 1909. Bright rose-colored form of *Crimson Rambler*.

MADELEINE LEMAIRE. A. Nonin, 1923. Another of the endless pink-flowered ramblers intermediate between the *Multiflora* and *Wichuraiana* types.

MADELEINE SELTZER. I. Walter, 1926. Introduced as a *Yellow Tausendschon*, which would be exciting if it were really true.

MADELEINE WEIDERT. L. Walter, 1928. *Multiflora* of the *Tausendschon* type, with light rose-pink flowers.

MAGDA WICHMANN. H. Kiese & Co., 1906. Climbing *Polyantha* with clusters of attractive, medium-sized, double white flowers tinged with pink.

MAID MARION. M. H. Walsh, 1909. One of Walsh's many charming *Wichuraianas*, with sprays of large, single white flowers, tinged with pink.

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MAID MARION. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1930. A Hybrid Musk, somewhat like a vigorous Polyantha, with large trusses of white flowers turning pink with age.

MALVA RAMBLER. Puyravaud, 1908. Multiflora with mauve-pink flowers.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH. M. H. Horvath, about 1893; introduced by W. A. Manda, 1899. One of the first four Wichuriana hybrids. It is a vigorous, trailing plant with clusters of double white flowers.

MANJA BOHM. J. Bohm, 1925. Vigorous, white-flowered Multiflora of Tausend-schön type.

MARCO. P. Guillot, 1905. Wichuriana with rather large white flowers stained coppery orange in the center.

MARECHAL NIEL. Pradel, 1864. The most famous of the lovely race of Noisettes. Vigorous but extremely tender climber which produces pendulous golden yellow buds, opening to soft, lemon-yellow flowers of perfect form and delicious fragrance. Of highest value for the South.

MARGARET ANDERSON. Capt. Thomas, 1931. Hybrid Tea with large, double, cream-colored flowers tinged with flesh-pink.

MARGARET TURNBULL. A. Clark, 1931. Hybrid Tea with large, bright salmon-pink flowers flushed with yellow. Said to bloom continuously.

MARGUERITE CARELS. P. Nabonnand, 1922. Hybrid Tea. Large, very double pink flowers of a rather uninteresting type. Has not proved very valuable.

MARIA LEONIDA. Lemoyne, 1829. A rare old Macartney or *Rosa bracteata* hybrid with semi-double, creamy white flowers tinged with rose in the center.

MARIANNA ROLFS. L. Walter, 1926. Hybrid Tea with rather large, full, silvery pink flowers.

MARIE BERTON. Levet, 1875. A Tea with very large, handsome, pale yellow flowers, particularly good in autumn.

MARIE DIETRICH. L. Walter, 1928. Vigorous Wichuriana with small pinkish red flowers shading white.

MARIE GOUCHAULT. E. Turbat & Cie., 1927. Wichuriana of no particular value outdoors, occasionally used for forcing. Flowers of bright reddish pink, turning salmon with age.

MARIE-JEANNE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1913. Climbing Polyantha with clusters of pale creamy blush flowers borne more or less continuously.

MARIE ROBERT. S. Cochet, 1893. Good Noisette with large, dark pink flowers flushed salmon and apricot.

MARIE-ROSE. F. A. Truffault, 1930. Almost thornless Climbing Polyantha, with large clusters of ruddy pink, double flowers.

MARIE-THERESE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1917. Early-blooming Wichuriana with clusters of bright carmine-pink flowers.

MARIE THERESE DUBOURG. Godard, 1889. Coppery yellow Hybrid Tea.

MARIE TREUSZ. L. Walter, 1909. Bushy Multiflora with purplish pink flowers borne more or less continuously. Probably a Lambertiana.

MARIETTA SILVA TAROUCA. Graf Silva Tarouca, 1925. Multiflora of slender growth, resembling a Wichuriana in some respects. It produces huge clusters of small, frilled, purplish pink flowers of a very vivid shade.

MARY HICKS. E. J. Hicks, 1927. More or less everblooming Climbing Polyantha, with clusters of rather large, full flowers, not unlike *Excelsa*.

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MARY LOVETT. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1915. One of the best large-flowered Wichuraianas, with fairly large, beautifully formed, double white blooms borne profusely in midsummer and occasionally in the autumn.

MARY WALLACE. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1924. The large flowers of this Wichuraiana are brilliant pink, suffused with gold. The plant is prolific and vigorous and hardier than most of this type. Its withered flowers disfigure the clusters too long, but it has achieved wider popularity than Alida Lovett which is a much better rose.

MARY WARREN. A. Clark, 1931. Hybrid Tea with striking large flowers of luminous pink. Reported to bloom continuously.

MAX GRAF. J. H. Bowditch, 1919. Sent out as a hybrid of *Rosa rugosa* and *R. setigera* which it may be, but as neither of those roses is trailing it is probable that one of those ancestors was *R. wichuraiana*. It is an excellent ground-cover, rising about two to three feet before falling over and trailing its long canes along the ground. Blooms freely in early summer, producing loose sprays of very large, single, bright pink flowers.

MAXIME CORBON. Barbier & Cie., 1918. Wichuraiana with clusters of small, coppery red buds which turn to apricot-yellow and white as they open.

MAYLINA. C. E. F. Gersdorff. Probably not yet introduced. A lovely Hybrid Tea with silvery pink, beautifully formed flowers, produced more or less continuously. It resembles Gainsborough very much.

MAY QUEEN. W. A. Manda, 1899. Wichuraiana with fairly large, double coral-pink flowers. A second rose by the same name, originated by Dr. W. Van Fleet, was put out by Conard & Jones Co. in 1911. Its description is the same. Evidently they are hopelessly mixed, but see Ruby Queen.

MERCEDES GALLARD. M. Munne, 1931. Introduced as a Hybrid Tea but is probably a Hybrid Perpetual or Bourbon. It produces a tremendous quantity of large, frilled flowers of a sour, purple-pink shade which I cannot find attractive.

MERMAID. W. Paul & Son, 1918. A most remarkable hybrid of *Rosa bracteata*, with abundant, leathery, smooth-edged, dark green foliage and broad, flat, single flowers of pale sulphur-yellow deepening to gold in the center. Blooms continuously from midsummer until frost and makes vigorous growth up to 18 to 20 feet. It is hardy as far north as Long Island and southern New England along the coast, but is probably best adapted to the southern states, although worth protecting wherever it can be made to grow.

MILANO. F. Ingegnoli, 1923. The large, very double flowers of this Wichuraiana are a curious blend of orange-flame and pink, but they have a most displeasing dirty aspect and are apt to come split or otherwise malformed. The foliage is handsome but the plant has been a continuous disappointment.

MILKMAID. A. Clark, 1925. A strong-growing Noisette with large sprays of rather small white or creamy yellow, single flowers. Recommended as a fragrant spring-blooming climber for the South.

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MILKY WAY. M. H. Walsh, 1900. Excellent Wichuraiana with huge clusters of single, pure white flowers infrequently tinged with pink. It is extremely decorative in rustic situations and is one of the best of the type.

MILICENT. W. Paul & Son, 1914. Commonplace Multiflora with large clusters of dark rose-pink flowers.

MIMI PINSON. Barbier & Cie., 1919. Offered as a clear crimson Multiflora, inclined to turn purple-pink as it ages.

MINNEHAHA. M. H. Walsh, 1905. A much-neglected Wichuraiana of Dorothy Perkins type with flowers a little larger and a little lighter pink. All these variations on Dorothy Perkins are more or less different and provide interesting variety in tints and seasons. Minnehaha is one of the best.

MINNIE DAWSON. J. Dawson, 1896. Little-known Multiflora with clusters of large, pure white, double flowers.

MISS FLORA MITTEN. T. A. Lawrenson, 1913. Reported to be a hybrid of *R. wichuraiana* and *R. canina*, with very large, single, soft pink flowers illumined with gold stamens. Attractive but not especially important.

MISS G. MESMAN. C. Mesman & Co., 1910. Climbing Polyantha, producing clusters of purplish red flowers throughout the season.

MISS HELYETT. Fauque & Fils, 1909. A most attractive, large-flowered Wichuraiana of extremely vigorous, half-trailing growth. One of the earliest roses to bloom, producing large, long-stemmed, double flowers of pale pink tinged with dark rose on the outer petals. It is a neglected worthy climber, hardy and attractive.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD. Adamson, 1911. An exceedingly handsome Hybrid Perpetual or Bourbon, producing a superabundance of very large, very full, and beautifully shaped glowing scarlet-crimson flowers over a period of many weeks.

MISS MAY PAUL. A. Levet, 1881. Another Tea of Gloire de Dijon's endless family, with large, double, globular flowers of pale pinkish white, tinged with red.

MLLE. ADELINA VIVIAND-MOREL. Bernaix, 1890. Dainty but vigorous Noisette with pale yellow flowers.

MLLE. CLAIRE JACQUIER. Bernaix, 1888. Multiflora of the pre-Crimson Rambler class, with small, double, buff-yellow flowers.

MLLE. GERMAINE TROCHON. Pernet-Ducher, 1893. Hybrid Tea with large, double, globular salmon-pink flowers tinged with yellow.

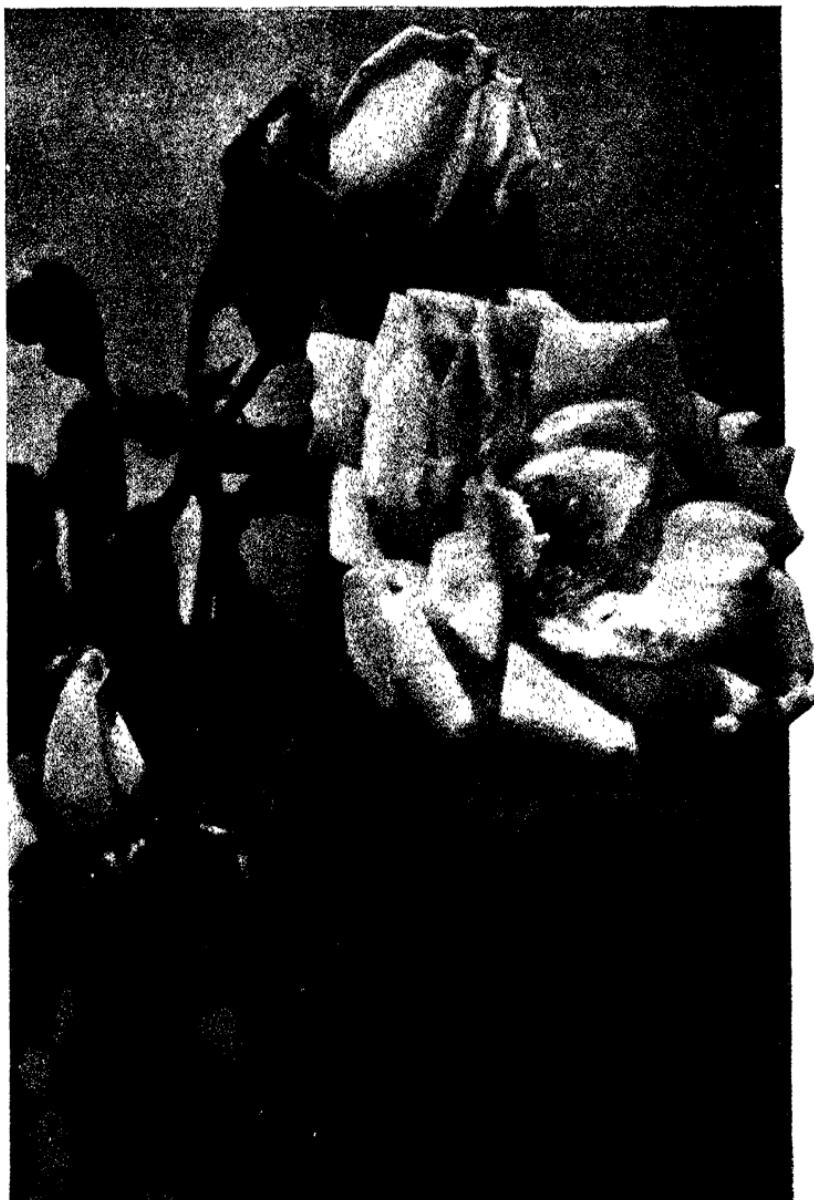
MLLE. GUIMAR COTRIM. Dr. Joaquim Fontes. Uncertain date. Little-known Tea with yellow flowers shaded pink. A distant connection of Marechal Niel.

MLLE. LUCILE CHAUVIN. Moreau-Robert, 1893. Tea with very large, double, fragrant, salmon-yellow flowers shaded apricot.

MLLE. MARTHE CARRON. L. Mermet, 1931. Everblooming Wichuraiana with huge bunches of pretty, double, white flowers.

MLLE. MATHILDE LENAERTS. A. Levet, 1879. A Tea of the Gloire de Dijon strain, with large, double, bright pink flowers silvered white.

MME. ALFRED CARRIERE. A. Schwartz, 1879. One of the hardiest Noisettes, producing charming, pinkish white, double, fragrant flowers in sparse clusters. It blooms early and continu-



Sophie Thomas was the last introduction of Captain George C. Thomas before his death



Bloomfield Lustre is a very striking production of Captain Thomas.
Its semi-double flowers are brilliant orange-rose

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ously, throwing occasional blooms in the autumn. It is hardier farther north than almost any other Noisette.

MME. ALICE GARNIER. Fauque & Fils, 1906. Wichuraiana with clusters of small, bright pink flowers tinted yellow.

MME. ANTONIN CHARVET. J. Girin, 1912. Wichuraiana with clusters of medium-sized, silvery rose-pink flowers tipped brighter at the edges.

MME. ARTHUR OGER. A. Oger, 1899. Bourbon of Zephirine Drouhin type, with large, very double, fragrant, bright pink flowers.

MME. AUGUSTE CHOUTET. Godard, 1901. Hybrid Tea. Large, semi-double, dark orange-yellow, fragrant flowers.

MME. AUGUSTE NONIN. A. Nonin, 1914. Wichuraiana of Dorothy Perkins type, with pale pink flowers tinged white.

MME. BERARD. A. Levet, 1870. Another of Gloire de Dijon's numerous offspring. Large, semi-double, salmon-yellow flowers edged with pink; fragrant and very vigorous. One of the best-known old Climbing Teas, and hardier than most.

MME. BERNARD. A. Levet, 1875. Evidently Mons. Levet expected to have a little fun with posterity, or else this is a synonym of Mme. Berard. It is a coppery yellow Tea, said to be descended from Mme. Falcot, a dwarf Tea which, with Gloire de Dijon, also produced Mme. Berard.

MME. CARNOT. Moreau-Robert, 1890. Charming Noisette with large clusters of medium-sized, globular, golden yellow flowers tinged with orange.

MME. CAROLINE KUSTER. Pernet, 1873. Pale yellow Hybrid Tea.

MME. CHARLES LEJEUNE. F. Vandevelde, 1924. Wichuraiana with clusters of rather large, soft pink flowers.

MME. CHARLES MONNIER. Pernet-Ducher, 1901. Hybrid Tea with yellowish salmon and orange-pink flowers.

MME. CHAUVRY. Bonnaire, 1887. Tea. Very large, full, fragrant flowers of deep nankeen-yellow, shaded with copper and pink.

MME. CLEMENT MASSIER (Mme. Gustave Gossart). P. Nabonnand, 1884. Noisette. Creamy white flowers edged with pink and tinged bright red in the center.

MME. COTURIER-MENTION. C. Cochet, 1886. Climbing Bengal with rather large, double purplish red flowers, borne more or less continuously.

MME. D'ARBLAY (Wells' White). Wells, ante 1860. A very old Musk hybrid of vigorous growth, with very fragrant, flesh-tinted white flowers.

MME. EMILIE DUPUY. Levet, 1870. Tea. Large, full, fragrant flowers of bright salmon-pink, paling to fawn-yellow.

MME. ERNEST CALVAT. Vve. Schwartz, 1888. Bourbon. Very large, semi-double, moderately fragrant flowers of clear, shining pink, with many yellow anthers.

MME. E. ROCQUE. V. Lottin, 1918. Another so-called "blue rose," with clusters of pale violet flowers tinged pink and white.

MME. E. SOUFFRAIN. Chauvry, 1897. Noisette with large, richly fragrant, golden yellow flowers tinged with salmon and marked pink.

MME. EUGENE MALLET. P. Nabonnand, 1875. Little-known Noisette, with pinkish yellow flowers.

MME. FRANCOIS ROYET. F. Royet, 1926. Another edition of Crimson Rambler, with clusters of bright red flowers.

MME. GASTON NOCTON. Souperf & Notting, 1928. Bushy Multiflora with clusters of fairly large white flowers, tinged with red in the center. Not much of a climber.

MME. GHYS. Ghys, 1912. Multiflora with clusters of pale, mauve-pink flowers. Bushy habit.

CLIMBING ROSES

MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN. P. Dot, 1927. Outstanding among climbing roses for the great size and delicate beauty of its pale pink flowers, richly splashed with crimson in the bud and on the reverse of the outer petals. While classed as a Hybrid Perpetual, it is evidently so closely related to the old-time Bourbons that it could be easily assigned to that section. The plants grow very vigorously. Its flowers are produced on long stems and are followed by very large decorative hips.

MME. GUSTAVE GOSSART. Seems to be the same as Mme. Clement Massier.

MME. HECTOR LEUILLOT. Pernet-Ducher, 1904. Golden yellow Hybrid Tea tinged pink.

MME. JENNY. A. Nonin & Fils, 1926. An attractive Multiflora, with clusters of delicately fragrant, bright pink, semi-double flowers.

MME. JOYEROT. Thebault-Lebreton, 1921. Wichuraiana. Small, single, bright rose-colored flowers.

MME. JULES GRAVEREAUX. Soupert & Notting, 1901. One of the finest Teas. Extraordinarily vigorous growth and beautifully formed pale yellow flowers tinted salmon-pink in the center. Hardy enough to bloom as a bush in the North and is very good in the South.

MME. JULES SIEGFRIED. P. Nabonnand, 1894. Tea with large, flesh-colored flowers varying to creamy white.

MME. LEON CONSTANTIN. Bonnaire, 1907. Very vigorous, free-flowering Tea, producing large, fragrant, full flowers of rosy white.

MME. LEVET. Levet, 1869. Inferior seedling of Gloire de Dijon. Seldom seen.

MME. MARIE LAVALLEY. P. Nabonnand, 1881. Almost thornless Noisette of extremely floriferous habit, producing clusters of very large, almost single, bright pink flowers, with a lustrous silvery sheen.

MME. MARTIGNIER. Dubreuil, 1904. Vigorous Tea with medium-sized, bright red flowers tinged purple and flushed with gold.

MME. NOBECOURT. Moreau-Robert, 1893. Vigorous Bourbon with large, fragrant, double flowers of silvery pink.

MME. PAUL MARMY. Marmy, 1884. Another descendant of Gloire de Dijon. Large, yellow flowers, pale pink at the edges and lighter in the center.

MME. PIERRE COCHET. S. Cochet, 1891. First-rate Noisette with beautiful, fragrant, chrome-yellow flowers, tinged pink and apricot.

MME. PLANTIER. Plantier, 1835. Seldom grown as a climber but often as a great bush buried in thousands of double, snow-white flowers in early summer. It is extremely hardy. Frequently classed as a Hybrid Noisette, but its parentage seems to be *Rosa alba* \times *R. moschata* and it evidently partakes much more of the character of *R. alba* than of the Musk rose.

MME. PORTIER-DUREL. Portier-Durel, 1910. Wichuraiana with large clusters of small, double, white flowers.

MME. ROSE ROMARIN. P. Nabonnand, 1888. Tea with large, shapely, glowing red flowers having luminous coppery centers.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

MME. ROZAIN-BOUCHARLAT. J. Liabaud, 1894. Tea with large, double, pink and yellow flowers.

MME. SANCY DE PARABERE. Bonnet, 1875. A thornless, vigorous Boursault, hardy in difficult climates, and one of the earliest to bloom. The large flowers are semi-double, bright rose-pink, fragrant. A wonderfully free-blooming and attractive rose for severe climates, supposed to be synonymous with the old variety called Inermis. See page 72.

MME. TRIFLE. Levet, 1869. Tea raised from Gloire de Dijon, which its fawn and yellow flowers resemble.

MME. VICTOR LOTTIN. V. Lottin, 1921. One of Excelsa's many rivals. Clusters of dark red flowers of no special merit.

MON ANDRE. V. Lottin, 1921. Reported to be a hybrid of Dorothy Perkins and a Dwarf Polyantha. No description available.

MONETTE. Hemeray-Aubert, 1921. Wichuriana with clusters of small, very double, white flowers.

MONS. CORDEAU. Moreau-Robert, 1892. Hardy, thorny Bourbon, with very large, double, fragrant, carmine-red flowers shaded vermillion.

MONS. DESIR. Pernet Pere, 1888. Probably Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual, with large, semi-double crimson flowers, shaded violet.

MONTHLY RAMBLER. Laxton Bros., 1926. Wichuriana with clusters of small, brilliant crimson flowers of moderate size. Has a tendency to bloom in the autumn.

MOONLIGHT. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1913. A vigorous Musk, producing clusters of rather large, single, white flowers sparingly throughout the season.

MOONSHINE. Originator unknown. Valuable only because of its glossy, blue-green foliage of rampant growth. Flowers are single, white.

MOSEL. P. Lambert, 1920. Another strange violet form of *R. multiflora*. Occasionally flowers in autumn.

MRS. A. GORDON. J. B. Fell, 1916. Autumnal-blooming Tea, with large, globular, satin-pink flowers not unlike those of the Hybrid Tea, Radiance.

MRS. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES. U. S. Plant Patent No. 28. Josephine and Walter D. Brownell, 1933. Of all yellow climbers in general commerce today, this is the only rival of Le Reve and Star of Persia in fastness and purity of color. The blooms are large, semi-double, clear bright yellow which does not fade. Hardy in central New York.

MRS. C. W. THOMPSON. U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1920. An obscure Multiflora with dense clusters of quilled, dark pink flowers over a long period.

MRS. F. F. PRENTISS. M. H. Horvath, about 1925. One of the new Setigera hybrids remarkable for extreme hardiness. Has been exhibited frequently but probably not yet in commerce. It is a strong climber with attractive, smoothly imbricated flowers of clear, fresh pink.

MRS. F. W. FLIGHT. Flight, 1905. Attractive Multiflora with huge clusters of clear, light pink, semi-double flowers.

MRS. GEORGE C. THOMAS. Capt. Thomas, 1925. One of Capt. Thomas' earliest so-called hardy, everblooming climbers. It makes moderate growth, blooms profusely in June and sparsely afterward. Flowers are almost single but attractive, showing tints of yellowish salmon-pink with a flame undertone when first open. At its best it is a charming rose, hardy farther north than others of its type.

CLIMBING ROSES

MRS. GRAHAM HART. A. Williams, 1900. Tea. Richly scented, creamy yellow flowers with golden shadings.

MRS. HOVEY. Pierce, 1850. One of the old Prairie roses derived from *Rosa setigera*, with double, blush-pink flowers varying to white. Of no value except as an antique.

MRS. M. H. WALSH. M. H. Walsh, 1913. A white cluster-flowered Wichuraiana of little value except that it is one of the few genuine trailers. It is a slave to mildew.

MRS. HUGH DETTMAN. A. Clark, 1930. Appears to be a Hybrid Perpetual or Bourbon, with large, single, bright apricot-pink flowers of very great attractiveness. Much admired as a pillar in Australia.

MRS. NORMAN WATSON. A. Clark, 1930. Classed as Hybrid Tea but likely to turn out to be Hybrid Perpetual or Bourbon. The bright cherry-pink flowers are extra-large. A very effective pillar.

MRS. O. G. ORPEN. Orpen, 1906. Little-known cluster-flowered climber, with bright rosy pink, single flowers. Probably Wichuraiana.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY. See Climbing Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.

MRS. ROSALIE WRINCH. W. & J. Brown, 1915. A vigorous Hybrid Tea with stout stems and very large, single pink flowers. Fine pillar.

MUHLE HERMSDORF. E. Dechant, 1928. Prolific Wichuraiana with large clusters of double, fragrant, white flowers.

MYRA. Rena E. Wilber, 1926. Very vigorous Wichuraiana with large, double, creamy white flowers, bronzed in the bud. Probably not distributed.

NANCY PRETTY. MacLellan, 1917. Trailing Wichuraiana, with clusters of small, bright pink flowers of Dorothy Perkins type.

NANETTE. E. J. Hicks, 1926. Very vigorous climber with clusters of rather large, pure white flowers not unlike Tausendschön in size and form, although classed as a Wichuraiana.

NARDY. P. Nabonnand, 1888. Another of Gloire de Dijon's numerous progeny, with very large, fragrant, globular flowers of coppery yellow.

NEIGE D'AVRIL. Robichon, 1908. Charming, early-flowering Multiflora, with large, pyramidal clusters of semi-double white flowers adorned by bright golden yellow stamens. One of the best of the type.

NEW DAWN. U. S. Plant Patent No. 1. Somerset Rose Nurs., 1930. Reputed to be an everblooming form of Dr. W. Van Fleet, but so far has evinced little tendency to grow or bloom freely.

NEWPORT FAIRY. R. Gardner, 1908. A hybrid between *Rosa wichuraiana* and Crimson Rambler. Very vigorous; less coarse than the usual Multifloras. Flowers small, single, and deep rosy pink.

NEWPORT RAMBLER. R. Gardner, 1901. There is some confusion whether this is not Newport Fairy. The parentage is the same and the flowers are said to be light pink with an occasional pure white bloom in the center of the cluster.

NOELLA NABONNAND. P. Nabonnand, 1901. Striking, silky crimson Hybrid Tea. Well thought of abroad.

NOELLA VIREBENT. P. Nabonnand, 1922. Gigantea with large, semi-double, peach-blossom-pink flowers, shaded with flesh-pink and deeper tones.

NOKOMIS. M. H. Walsh, 1918. Excellent Wichuraiana with large clusters of dark pink flowers, larger and darker than those of Dorothy Perkins.

NON PLUS ULTRA (Weigand's Crimson Rambler). L. Weigand, 1904. Much like Crimson Rambler but darker and earlier.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

NORA CUNINGHAM. A. Clark, 1920. A most beautiful Hybrid Perpetual or Bourbon. The large, semi-double flowers of an exquisite shade of clear light rose-pink are produced in great abundance over a long period, and frequently again in autumn. The plant is less vigorous than it might be, and the foliage is very thin and delicate.

NORA POWER. Dearing, date unknown. Another Australian Hybrid Tea of great vigor, with large, apricot-colored, single flowers turning lighter as they mature.

NORMANDIE. A. Nonin & Fils, 1929. Late-blooming Wichuraiana with clusters of pretty salmon-pink flowers.

NORTHERN LIGHT. Conard & Jones Co., 1904. Said to be a Multiflora with clusters of pink and white flowers. There is a record of a Wichuraiana hybrid of the same name, originated by Dr. W. Van Fleet in 1898. Neither seems to be in active commerce, so it makes little difference.

NUR MAHAL. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1923. When first introduced this rose was an ordinary dwarf Musk, with rather large, ruffled flowers of curious reddish purple. Recently it has developed a strong climbing habit, possibly a sport propagated inadvertently but not introduced as such. At any rate, while it is classed as a bedding rose in Europe, in this country it is a climber. It has a strange attraction in its rather violent color.

OPHIRIE. Goubault, 1841. Strong, autumn-flowering Noisette with charming, irregular, buff and salmon flowers.

ORIFLAME. Paul & Sons, 1914. A lost Multiflora reported to have clusters of bright, vivid rose-pink buds and flowers, suffused with coppery tones. One specimen known in this country is not a Multiflora, but a Wichuraiana on the style of Aviateur Bleriot or the true Leontine Gervais type.

ORIOLE. P. Lambert, 1912. Beautiful pale yellow Multiflora with deep golden buds. Much neglected in favor of Goldfinch but is probably a better rose, although neither is scarcely worth growing nowadays.

OTAHUHU HYBRID. New Zealand, date unknown. Reported to be a Hybrid Tea with pink flowers.

PALMIRA FEIJAS. Lisbon Botanical Gardens, 1905. Gigantea. A sister of Belle of Portugal, with medium-sized, double flowers of pale rose-pink, tinged darker on the reverse. Reported to be a continuous bloomer.

PAPA GOUCHAULT. E. Turbat & Cie., 1922. Red Multiflora with Wichuraiana characteristics. It resembles Excelsa but does not fade so badly and blooms earlier.

PAPA ROUILIARD. E. Turbat & Cie., 1923. Reported to be an almost thornless Wichuraiana with bright red flowers in long, pendulous clusters.

PAPILLON. Nabonnand, 1880. Rose and white Hybrid Tea.

PARADISE. M. H. Walsh, 1908. Extremely vigorous Wichuraiana with huge, diffuse clusters of single flowers, with notched white petals deeply tinged with rose. Fragrant and handsome.

PAUL BIGOT. E. Turbat & Cie., 1924. Wichuraiana. Clustered, bright rose-pink flowers with fiery tints in the center.

PAUL BUATOIS. E. M. Buatois, 1931. Free-flowering Hybrid Tea with very large, silvery red flowers, shaded yellow and fading purplish.

PAUL NOEL. R. Tanne, 1913. Interesting Wichuraiana with rather large, very double, camellia-shaped flowers of a deep old-rose shade, blended with salmon-yellow. Some plants have a tendency to bloom in the fall. Milano is supposed to be an improved form of this variety but has yet to prove it.

CLIMBING ROSES

PAUL TRANSON. Barbier & Cie., 1900. Moderately vigorous *Wichuriana* with rather large flowers of light salmon-pink. A sparse bloomer but continues for a long time.

PAUL'S HIMALAYICA. Paul & Sons, 1916. Evidently a selected form of the species *R. brunoni* or the wild Himalayan Musk rose. It is a very vigorous climber closely related to *R. moschata*, with huge clusters of rather large single white flowers.

PAUL'S HIMALAYICA ALBA MAGNA. Paul & Sons, 1916. This is another interesting variation of *R. brunoni*, with white, semi-double flowers in great clusters like hybrid rhododendrons.

PAUL'S HIMALAYICA, DOUBLE PINK. Paul & Sons, 1916. Another variation of the *R. brunoni*, with large clusters of semi-double, light pink flowers.

PAUL'S LEMON PILLAR. Paul & Sons, 1915. Probably this is the most beautiful white rose of any class. Sulphury yellow at first, the deliciously fragrant blooms turn creamy white as they open. The plant is vigorous and free flowering in early summer, but not in the autumn. Hybrid Perpetual or Bourbon type, but one of its parents was the Noisette, Marechal Niel.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. W. Paul & Son, 1916. A splendid *Wichuriana* of moderate vigor, bearing clusters of beautifully formed, fairly large, vivid scarlet flowers shaded with crimson. This rose has fallen heir to the mantle of Crimson Rambler and may be seen by the hundreds in dooryards and along roadsides everywhere. At present it is the most popular red climbing rose.

PAUL'S SINGLE WHITE. Paul & Sons, 1917. Hybrid Perpetual with large, single white flowers, sometimes freely produced in autumn.

PAUL'S TREE CLIMBER. Paul & Sons, 1916. Vigorous hybrid of *Rosa brunoni* or *R. himalayica*, with masses of small, double, blush-white flowers. Reported to be almost evergreen.

PAULINE DAWSON. J. Dawson, 1916. Old *Wichuriana* with large, single pink flowers, probably not in general commerce.

PAX. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1918. Shrubby Musk with rather large, almost single, pure white flowers. Free flowering in autumn.

PEARL QUEEN. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1898. A forgotten *Wichuriana*, description unknown.

PEMBERTON'S WHITE RAMBLER. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1914. Excellent Multiflora with large clusters of small, double, pure white, rosette-like flowers.

PENELOPE. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1924. Shrubby Musk with clusters of fragrant, semi-double, silvery shell-pink flowers.

PERLE DES NEIGES. Dubreuil, 1903. Multiflora which produces clusters of double white flowers over a long season.

PERLE VOM WIENERWALD. F. Praskac, 1914. Showy Multiflora with enormous clusters of fairly large, semi-double, unfading bright flesh-pink flowers.

PETIT LOUIS. A. Nonin, 1912. Early-flowering pink *Wichuriana* of the Dorothy Perkins type. Sometimes used for forcing under glass.

PETIT RENE. A. Nonin & Fils, 1925. *Wichuriana* with clusters of small, double, bright red flowers.

PETITE JEANNE. A. Nonin, 1912. Very vigorous *Wichuriana* with clusters of reddish pink flowers with lighter centers.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

PETITE ODETTE. A. Nonin, 1923. *Wichuraiana* with clusters of small, very double flowers. Resembles Lady Godiva.

PHILADELPHIA. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1904. *Multiflora* much like Crimson Rambler, slightly larger, bright red flowers tinted lighter in the center.

PHILEMON COCHET. S. Cochet, 1895. Bourbon. Very large, full, fragrant flowers of clear, bright pink.

PHYLLIS BIDE. S. Bide & Son, 1923. *Multiflora* or Climbing *Polyantha*, with wiry stems of moderate vigor, producing clusters of small, exquisitely formed flowers of pale gold and fawn, flushed with pink at the edges. Sometimes blooms a second time. A very beautiful and dainty little rose worthy of extensive planting.

PILLAR OF GOLD. Synonym of E. Veyrat Hermanos.

PINK PEARL. W. A. Manda, 1901. Old-fashioned *Wichuraiana*, with clusters of crimson buds and pale pink, double, fragrant flowers.

PINK PEARL. Hobbies, 1913. Hybrid Tea with large, single, bright pink flowers tinged with salmon. Fairly everblooming.

PINK PROSPERITY. J. A. Bentall, 1931. Vigorous, pink-flowering form of the Musk rose, Prosperity.

PINK ROAMER. W. A. Manda, 1899. *Wichuraiana* with semi-double bright rose-colored flowers, centers white. A trailer.

PINK ROVER. Wm. Paul & Son, 1890. Very fragrant. Pale pink Hybrid Tea.

PINSON. Barbier & Cie., 1909. *Wichuraiana* with large, semi-double, pale yellow flowers tinged copper and pink, turning white as they develop. Most attractive but needs protection in severe climates.

POLYANTHA. V. Siebold, 1827. Probably the species *Rosa multiflora*. Reported to have white flowers.

POLYANTHA GRANDIFLORA. P. Bernaix, 1886. Said to be a hybrid of *R. multiflora* \times some Noisette. It bears great clusters of single or semi-double, flat white flowers.

POM POM. U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1915. Hybrid of Crimson Rambler and *R. wichuraiana*, with clusters of small, double, deep rose-pink flowers.

PRAIRIE BELLE (Beaute des Prairies; Beauty of the Prairies). S. Feast, 1843. An old Prairie rose of no particular value nowadays except for its hardiness. Flowers are pale purplish pink.

PRAIRIE QUEEN (Queen of the Prairies). S. Feast, 1843. Best of the old Prairie roses, valued for its extreme hardiness. The fairly large, double, rosy red flowers are shapeless and scentless, and although in mild climates it is outclassed in every respect, where the winters are severe it is a dependable and attractive climbing rose.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE. M. H. Horvath, 1925. This vigorous Setigera bears double, bright crimson, fragrant flowers. It should be hardy anywhere roses are grown in North America.

PRESIDENT DALIMIER. V. Lottin, 1921. Undescribed hybrid of *Excelsa* \times Graf Zeppelin.

PRESTATYN ROVER. J. Lavender, 1929. Everblooming Hybrid Tea with double, salmon-pink flowers more richly colored on the outside of the petals. Probably not in commerce.

CLIMBING ROSES

PRIMROSE (Primevere). Barbier & Cie., 1929. *Wichuraiana* with rather large, very double bright yellow flowers which fade pale lemon but not white as the older yellow climbers do. It takes its time about establishing itself in the North, but flourishes greatly in Virginia.

PRINCE OF ORANGE. A. Williams, 1900. Australian Hybrid Tea which bears bright orange-colored flowers.

PRINCESS LOUISE VICTORIA. Knight, 1872. Probably a Bourbon, with large, scentless, salmon-pink flowers.

PRINCESSE DE NASSAU. Laffay. Fragrant, white-flowered Musk climber.

PRINCESSE LOUISE. P. Nabonnand, 1924. A striking Hybrid Tea with very large, semi-double, rich purple-red flowers tinted garnet in the center.

PRINCESSE STEPHANIE. Levet, 1881. Tea with large, double, orange-yellow flowers tinged salmon. May be same as *Stephanie et Rodolphe*, q. v.

PRINSES VAN ORANJE. Sliedrecht & Co., 1933. Extraordinarily bright Climbing Polyantha with huge clusters of blazing red and orange flowers produced more or less continuously throughout the season. Sport of the Polyantha, *Gloria Mundi*.

PRINTEMPS FLEURI. E. Turbat & Cie., 1922. Multiflora with clusters of curious, bright purplish pink flowers, displaying a mass of yellow stamens in the center. More strange than beautiful.

PROF. C. S. SARGENT. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1903. This extremely vigorous, trailing *Wichuraiana* is difficult to make grow erect. It produces yellow buds and semi-double, pale fawn-colored flowers, and is relatively hardy for a yellow climber, after it has been once established.

PROMISE. F. Cant & Co., 1929. The bright pink, single flowers are borne in clusters more or less frequently throughout the season. It is claimed to be a Hybrid Tea, but another record indicates that it is a sport of the Bengal, Mme. Eugene Resal. It was first exhibited under the name of Chin Chin, or Chin Chin China. Has little merit as we see it in this country.

PROSPERITY. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1919. Bushy Musk with extra-large clusters of white, rosette-like flowers, tinged with pale pink, intermittently throughout the entire season.

PURITY. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1917. Remarkably fine *Wichuraiana* of the large-flowered type. Big, cup-shaped, pure white flowers borne with remarkable freedom. Plant is excessively thorny and extremely vigorous, but ranks near the top among white climbers.

PURPLE EAST. W. Paul & Son, 1900. A very beautiful Multiflora with huge clusters of rather large, semi-double, brilliant purple flowers. It is a strange and rather violent color, bound to attract attention. An outstanding characteristic is its earliness.

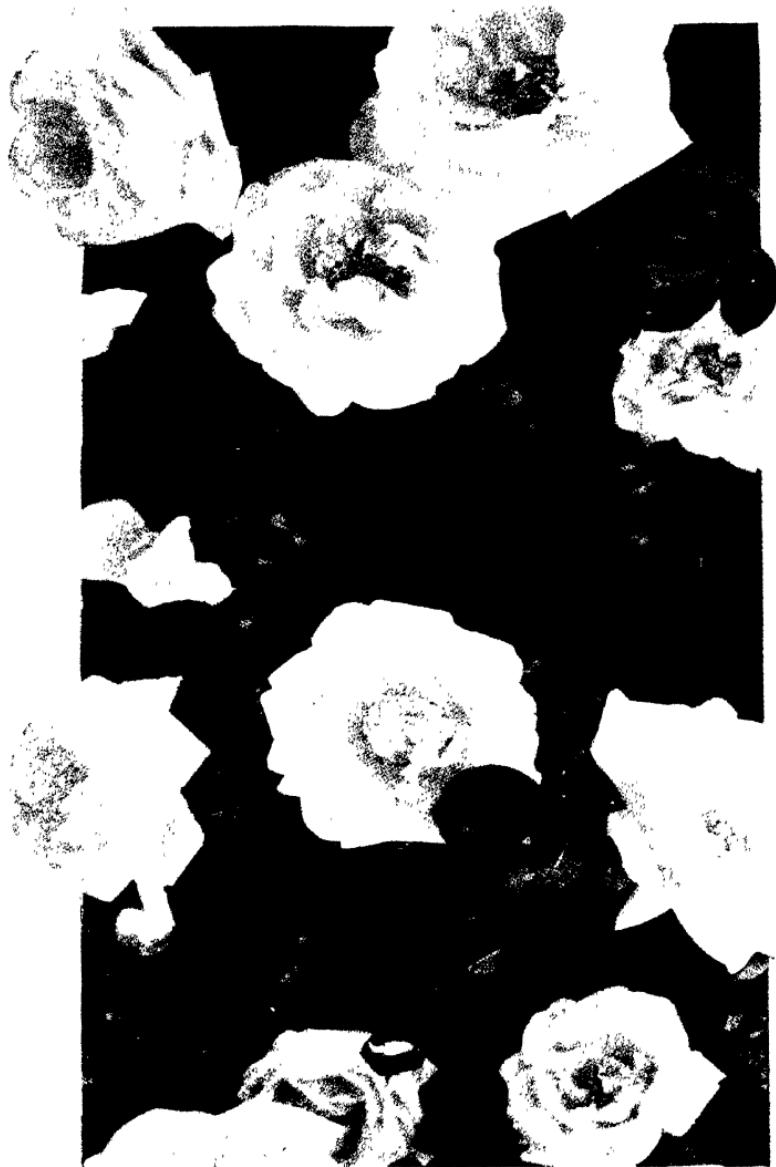
PURPURTRAUM. Kayser & Seibert, 1922. The introducers describe it as darkest of all cluster-flowering *Wichuraianas*. Probably red or violet.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. J. Veitch & Sons, 1901. Multiflora with large clusters of semi-double, rosy crimson flowers.

QUEEN OF HEARTS. A. Clark, 1919. An easy-growing tall climber of Hybrid Tea appearance, although its everblooming qualities are slight in this country. Flowers are large, semi-double, bright reddish pink, sometimes tending toward crimson.



Mrs. F. F. Prentiss. A hybrid of *Rosa setigera*, and the ancestor of most of the new Setigera roses developed by M. H. Horvath



The New Dawn (U. S. Plant Patent No. 1), an ever-blooming sport of Dr. W. Van Fleet, marks the beginning of a race of hardy, everblooming climbers. It was the first plant to be patented

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS. See Reine des Belges.

QUEEN OF THE MUSKS. W. Paul & Son, 1913. A continuous-blooming Musk, probably not unlike the type developed by Pemberton. The rosy white, fragrant flowers are relatively small and come in large clusters.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES. See Prairie Queen.

RAMBLER KONIGIN. Kohler & Rudel, 1907. Almost unknown pink, small-flowered Wichuraiana.

RAMONA. Dietrich & Turner, 1913. A dark rose-pink or light red form of the Cherokee, popular in the South.

RANKENDE* MINIATURE. P. Lambert, 1908. Vigorous Multiflora with clusters of tiny, double, pure white flowers.

RANKENDE* LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU. W. Kordes Sohne, 1917. Hybrid Tea of the Pernetiana strain, with very large, flat, double, orange-yellow and scarlet flowers, exactly like the dwarf from which it sported.

RANKENDE* THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA ROSE. H. Lindecke, 1929. Hybrid Tea of the Pernetiana strain, with semi-double, scarlet and yellow flowers like those of the dwarf, borne intermittently all through the season.

RANUNCULUS. Originator and date unknown. A blush-pink Multiflora with small, semi-double flowers.

RED EXPLORER. A. Permy, 1928. Climbing sport of the Polyantha, Miss Edith Cavell, with clusters of brilliant crimson flowers borne more or less frequently throughout the summer.

RED ROVER. W. Paul, 1863. A vigorous climber, probably a Bourbon, with large, reddish crimson flowers.

RED TAUSENDSCHON. L. Walter. Date of introduction not known. Bright red-flowered sport of Tausendschon, marked with white centers.

REFRESHER. A. Clark, 1929. Vigorous Wichuraiana strongly resembling a white-flowered American Pillar.

REGIERUNGSRAT ROTTENBERGER. F. Praskac, 1926. Under this awful name may lie hidden a beautiful rose but the world will never know it. Reported to be a Wichuraiana, with clusters of double rose-red flowers.

REGINA. M. H. Walsh, 1916. Submerged among the many hybrids of *Rosa wichuraiana* lies this charming, single variety with creamy white flowers tinged pink.

REINE DES BELGES (Queen of the Belgians). Jacques, 1832. A Sempervirens hybrid or Evergreen Rose with creamy white flowers.

REINE MARIA PIA. Schwartz, 1880. Another of Gloire de Dijon's numerous offspring, with deep rose-colored flowers stained red in the center.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Levet, 1878. A famous rose in its day, this old Hybrid Tea is now superseded by varieties of better color, although few can surpass it in vigor and abundant bloom. The large, fragrant flowers are beautiful cerise-red when they open but fade quickly to an ugly magenta. It is superb in southern climates and continues to bloom over a very long period. It is sometimes called Red Gloire de Dijon.

*Rankende is the German word for climbing, and may be found in catalogues before the name of many Hybrid Teas and Climbers. Kletterrosen is also used for Climbing Roses in general. The French generally use the English word "climbing" in such cases, although the words sarmenteux or grimpante may be used after the name of the dwarf to indicate a climbing sport.

CLIMBING ROSES

REINE OLGA DE WURTEMBERG. P. Nabonnand, 1881. Noisette with large, semi-double, fragrant flowers of reddish scarlet.

RENEE DANIELLE. P. Guillot, 1913. A yellow-flowered *Wichuraiana* of the old type, with clusters of small blooms which fade white as they age. Sometimes blooms in the autumn.

RENE ANDRE. Barbier & Cie., 1901. One of the innumerable attempts at a yellow *Wichuraiana*. The flowers are fairly large, saffron-yellow in the bud, tinged with pink as they open. Not a great deal unlike *Paul Transon*.

REVE D'OR. Vve. Ducher, 1870. Gorgeous old Noisette, also known as *Condessa da Foz*, *Climbing Safrano*, and *Golden Chain*. A very vigorous climber, especially luxuriant in California, and bears an abundance of rich, full, dark yellow flowers tinged with copper and tinted lighter at the edges of the petals. One of the finest climbers for southern districts.

REVEIL DIJONNAIS. E. M. Buatois, 1931. Of Hybrid Perpetual and *Pernetiana* ancestry, probably reverting to the Bourbon strain. It bears medium-sized, golden yellow buds, striped with reddish pink, which open to semi-double, cup-shaped flowers of deep golden yellow suffused with pink. Very decorative and one of the most promising new climbers.

RINGLET. A. Clark, 1922. Moderately vigorous Hybrid Tea, an excellent fence or hedge rose, displaying to great advantage its clusters of single, white flowers tinged with lilac, especially in the autumn.

ROBERT CRAIG. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1903. Worthless, semi-double, pale yellow *Wichuraiana* of more or less trailing habit.

ROBUSTA. Souperf & Notting, 1878. Bourbon with large, velvety red flowers.

ROBY. P. Guillot, 1912. A sturdy *Multiflora* with clusters of medium-sized, single flowers, changing from red to pink.

ROI DES AUNES. Geschwindt, 1885. Classed as *Multiflora*. Reputed to have large, globular, bright red flowers.

ROMEO. W. Easlea, 1919. A most interesting *Wichuraiana* of rigid, erect growth, at times bearing beautifully shaped little crimson flowers on individual stems, clothing the plant from top to bottom in a mass of bloom. At other times it has no distinctive character and looks more or less like *Excelsa*.

ROSA ARVENSIS. Hudson, 1762.* See page 59. Not many Hybrid Ayrshires are in commerce. *Reine des Belges*, *Bennett's Seedling*, *Queen of Ayrshires*, and *Ruga* may sometimes be offered. A variant called *Capreolata* is sometimes met with and an old, single, white variety is sometimes distributed under the name of *Miss Jekyll's Variety*.

ROSA BANKSIÆ ALBO-PLENA. Rehder, 1902. The old, double, white *Lady Banks*, most probably introduced about 1807 from China. The plant is thornless, extremely vigorous, and bears double, white, violet-scented flowers. A single variety is listed as *Normalis*.

ROSA BANKSIÆ LUTEO-PLENA. Rehder, 1902. This is the old, double, yellow *Banksia*, similar to the foregoing except that the flowers are straw-yellow and scentless. A single variety called *Lutescens* may be met with.

*Names and dates are merely Botanical authorities and not the originators or introducers of this or any of the *species* mentioned.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

ROSA BRUNONI (Himalayaca). Lindley. The Himalayan Musk rose is a vigorous climber with huge clusters of white, fragrant flowers. Probably the ancestor of the Musk hybrids and some Noisettes. See page 47.

ROSA CERASOCARPA. Probably another name for *R. gentiliana*.

ROSA GENTILIANA. Leveille. A strong climber from central China, with clusters of small, single, white, fragrant flowers and interesting foliage.

ROSA HELENÆ. Rehder & Wilson. A handsome, free-flowering climber with large clusters of fragrant, single, white flowers in midsummer.

ROSA LÆVIGATA. Michaux. This is the Cherokee rose of the South. It may be met with under many names: *R. sinica*, *R. cherokee*, *R. ternata*, *R. nivea*, *R. camellia*. It is a weed along the irrigation banks of the Southwest, but a very handsome and beautiful thing. See *Anemonenrose* and *Ramona*.

ROSA L'HERITIERANA. Boursault roses are classified under this name. See page 70.

ROSA MAXIMOWICZIANA JACKI. Rehder. A slender, procumbent, nearly creeping plant, with clusters of white flowers.

ROSA MOSCHATA. P. Miller. The ancient Musk rose, known in England in 1596, probably an Asiatic species. It is the prototype of numerous forms, such as *alba* or *nivea*, *floribunda*, *grandiflora*, etc. Also related to *R. Brunoni*, and one of the parents of the Noisette race. It is not reliably hardy in the northern part of this country.

ROSA MULTIFLORA, *R. MULTIFLORA CATHAYENSIS*, *R. MULTIFLORA PLATYPHYLLA*. See page 25.

ROSA ODORATA. Sweet. Also classed as *R. indica* var. *odoratissima*; *R. Thea*, Sayi; *R. chinensis* var. *fragrans*. This is the ancestor of the Tea roses, a native of China, and many handsome climbing roses are descended from it.

ROSA ODORATA GIGANTEA. Rehder. Probably the ancestor of the Hybrid Giganteas. See page 75. It is all mixed up with species like *R. macrocarpa*, *R. xanthocarpa*, and *R. gigantea*. Nobody knows what the difference between these varieties is except the botanists, and they successfully keep the information to themselves by hiding it in a mass of technical language.

ROSA PENDULINA, otherwise *R. alpina*, ancestor of the Boursaults. See page 72.

ROSA PENDULINA PUBESCENS. A bright red, downy-leaved variety.

ROSA RUGOSA REPENS (Repens Alba). G. Paul & Son, 1904. This hybrid of *R. rugosa* \times *R. wichuriana* is a modest trailer, producing clusters of single, white flowers. It blooms intermittently and is a hardy ground-cover.

ROSA SETIGERA. The chief wild rose of the Central States. See page 81.

ROSA SOULIEANA. Promising new species. See page 88.

ROSA WICHURAIANA. Ancestor of most climbing roses. See page 35.

ROSELLA. P. Dot, 1931. An exciting pillar rose of erect, vigorous growth, descended from Hybrid Perpetual and Pernetiana strains. The large, single flowers are vivid red, with a yellow base and a strong orange undertone. They open consecutively for several weeks early in the season.

ROSEMARY VIAUD. M. Igoult, 1924. A Multiflora of the Veilchenblau strain, said to be even bluer.

ROSERIE (Rosary). R. Witterstatter, 1917. A very lovely Multiflora with ruffled, rose-pink flowers, larger than most of its class. It is a sport of *Tausendschön*, which it resembles, and it fades badly in hot weather.

ROSIERISTE MAX SINGER. Lacharme, 1885. Classed as a Multiflora, but may not be the strain we know by that name. It is said to have medium-sized, ruby-red, cup-shaped flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES

ROSY MORN. A. Clark, 1914. A vigorous pillar or bush from Australia, with large, semi-double, clear pink flowers on a white base. The description recalls Nora Cunningham and Gwen Nash.

ROWENA. W. Paul & Son, 1912. An attractive Wichuraiana with huge clusters of small, mauve-pink flowers.

ROYAL CLUSTER. Conard & Jones Co., 1899. Forgotten Multiflora, with clusters of double, white flowers, tinged pink.

ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID. Chaplin Bros., 1926. Here is a gorgeous member of the rose aristocracy. A rose much finer than Paul's Scarlet Climber, of a glowing ruddy crimson shade intermediate between that flaming variety and Dr. Huey. It is one of the most effective Wichuraianas now in commerce.

RUBIN. J. C. Schmidt, 1899. Crimson Rambler type, with attractive, large, bright crimson flowers.

RUBRA. See Wichuraiana Rubra.

RUBY QUEEN. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1899.* One of the oldest Wichuraianas. Rather large, double, ruby-red flowers with white centers. Valuable only as a curiosity.

RUBY RING. A. Clark, 1915. Attractive Wichuraiana with large clusters of single, white flowers deeply edged with glowing red.

RUDELSBURG. H. Kiese & Co., 1919. Multiflora with large clusters of bright rosy red flowers.

RUGA. Introduced from Italy. One of the best Ayrshires, with small, flesh-colored flowers tinged with pink. May be the same as Venusta Pendula.

RUSSELIANA (Russel's Cottage). Bright red rose of the old Multiflora type, sometimes called Scarlet Grevillea. Confusion exists over the name. There may be two roses.

RUTH VESTAL. J. W. Vestal & Sons, 1908. Climbing sport of the famous Tea rose, The Bride, with large, double, fragrant, pure white flowers.

SAMMY. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1921. Shrubby Musk producing clusters of almost single, bright rosy red flowers throughout the season.

SAN RAFAEL. See Beauty of Glazenvood.

SANDERS' WHITE RAMBLER. Sanders & Sons, 1912. By all accounts and reports this is the finest cluster-flowering white Wichuraiana climber, with individual blooms of perfect rosette form, highly perfumed and desirable in every way. Occasional blooms are produced in autumn.

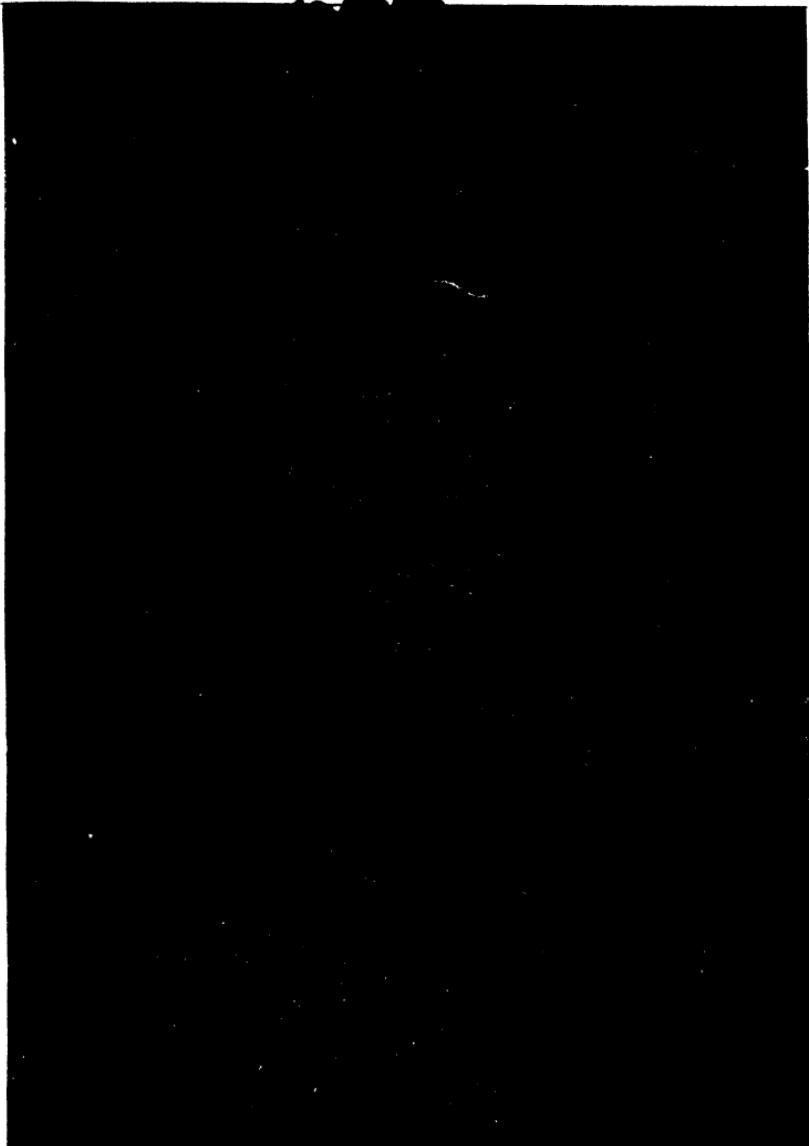
SARAH BERNHARDT. Dubreuil, 1906. Hybrid Tea, with rosy scarlet flowers shaded velvety red, semi-double and fragrant.

SARGENT. J. Dawson, 1912. A rugged climber of moderate growth, with coarse foliage and stems, showing indications of Multiflora as well as Wichuraiana parentage. The single flowers are borne in huge clusters and vary from clear flesh-pink to creamy white, like huge apple-blossoms, very beautiful and fragrant.

SCHILLER. P. Lambert, 1912. Lambertiana of shrubby habit, bearing large clusters of bright pink and peach-colored flowers.

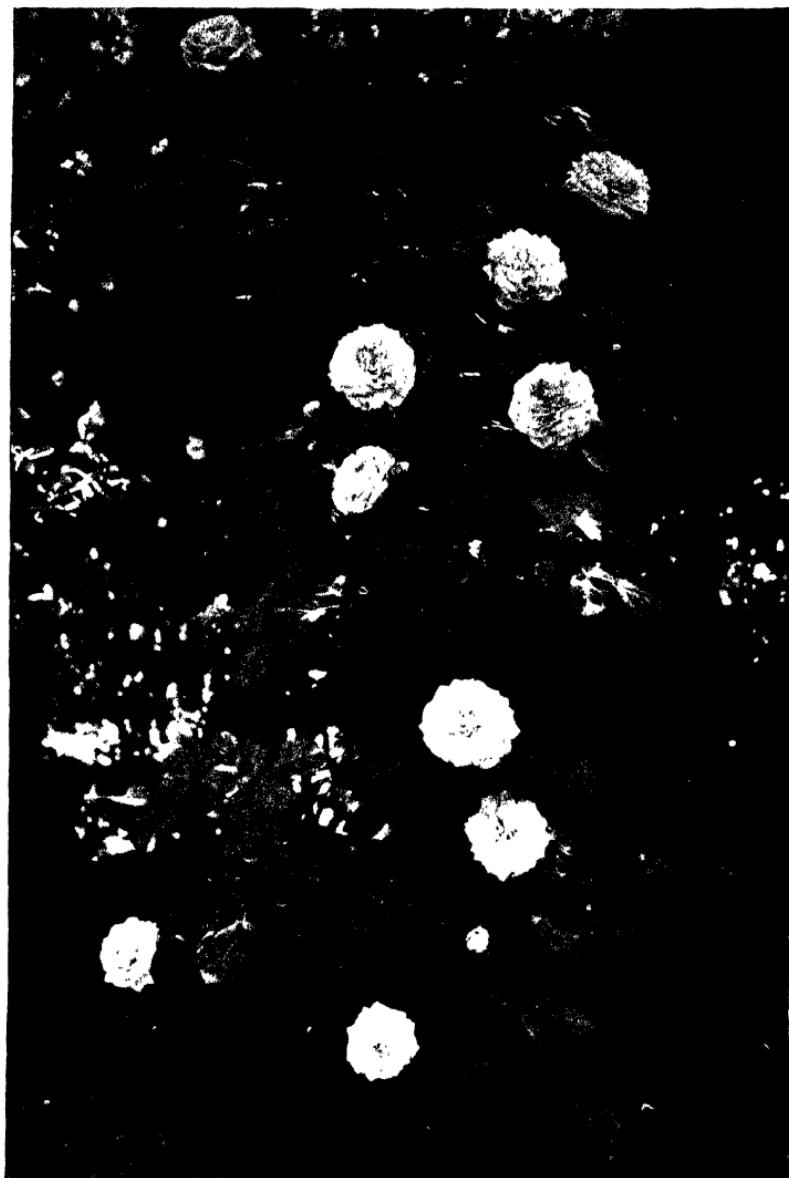
SCHLOSS FRIEDENSTEIN. J. C. Schmidt, 1917. Generally considered the bluest and least objectionable of the descendants of Veilchenblau. It bears clusters of medium, dark blue flowers tinged with violet.

*This date and the similarity of names leads me to believe that Van Fleet introduced May Queen (q. v.) at the same time. If so the Manda record may be an error.



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Blaze (U. S. Plant Patent No. 10). A most striking everblooming form of Paul's Scarlet Climber, representing the latest development in this new class of climbers



An unnamed seedling of a Setigera hybrid crossed with Golden Emblem. One of Horvath's handsome new and hardy Setigera hybrids

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

SCHLOSS LUGG. Geschwindt, 1886. One of the Multifloras antedating Crimson Rambler which may not be Multiflora at all as we know it. Reported to have full, medium-sized, fragrant, carmine flowers.

SCHNEEBALL. C. Weigand, 1906. Wichuraiana with clusters of medium-sized, double, snow-white flowers.

SCHONE VON MARQUARDT. E. Clauberg, 1928. Wichuraiana with very bright, dark red flowers, conspicuously striped and flecked with white and pink.

SCORCHER. A. Clark, 1922. Stunning Australian variety of most vigorous growth, with very large, ruffled, semi-double flowers of blazing rosy scarlet, a different Paul's Scarlet Climber and even brighter. It is evidently a throw-back to the Bourbon type, as its parent was a Hybrid Tea. Occasional blooms are produced in midsummer and autumn. One of the finest modern climbers.

SEAGULL. Pritchard, 1907. Early-flowering Wichuraiana with very large clusters of single, pure white flowers. Either the same rose or another is reported as a hybrid of *Rosa Brunoni*.

SEASHELL. L. Dawson, 1916. Obscure Wichuraiana with clusters of semi-double, clear pink flowers.

SEA SPRAY. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1923. Moderately vigorous Musk with clusters of dainty white and flesh-pink flowers.

SENATEUR AMIC. P. Nabonnand, 1924. A striking, single-flowered Gigantea, with beautiful warm red, single flowers. Enormously vigorous.

SETINA (Climbing Hermosa). P. Henderson, 1879. Moderate-growing Bourbon, sport of Hermosa, with bright rose-pink flowers.

SEVEN SISTERS. See Grevillea.

SHALIMAR. J. Burrell & Co., 1914. Wichuraiana with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy yellow flowers "picoteed" bright rose-pink.

SHOWER OF GOLD. W. Paul & Son, 1910. Wichuraiana with a queer, misleading name. The buds are yellowish, opening to rather large, double, white flowers, tinged with cream-color in the center. A vigorous grower with lovely foliage but extremely tender to frost.

SILVER MOON. Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910. Enormously vigorous Wichuraiana, said to carry a strain of Cherokee. Large, almost single, pure white flowers borne in great abundance. One of the finest white-flowered ramblers, but too tender for severe climates.

SILVER STAR. F. R. M. Undritz, 1919. Semi-double, white-flowering Wichuraiana of moderate vigor.

SNOWDRIFT. M. H. Walsh, 1913. Forgotten white-flowered Wichuraiana of no special merit.

SNOWFLAKE. F. Cant & Co., 1922. Wichuraiana with clusters of semi-double, pure white flowers resembling tiny snowballs.

SNOWSTORM. Paul & Sons, 1908. Musk with white, semi-double flowers.

SODENIA. L. Weigand, 1911. Popular Wichuraiana, with clustered rosy scarlet flowers, varying to deep pink.

SOLARIUM. E. Turbat & Cie., 1925. A fine, brilliant vermillion Wichuraiana of Hiawatha type.

SOLFATERRE (Solfatare; Augusta). Boyeau, 1843. Superb Noisette, kin to Lamarque. It has large, double, fragrant flowers of sulphur-yellow. Very strong grower, excellent for the South.

CLIMBING ROSES

SONNINGDEAN. E. J. Hicks, 1916. Wichuraiana with clusters of small, double, lemon-white flowers.

SOPHIE THOMAS. Capt. Thomas, 1931. This remarkably beautiful rose is probably a Hybrid Tea. It has long orange-pink buds and apricot-yellow flowers, tinged with copper and shell-pink. It is hardier than many of its race and blooms well in autumn.

SOURCE D'OR. E. Turbat & Cie, 1912. Good Wichuraiana pillar with buff-yellow buds and creamy white flowers. Hardy for a yellow rambler.

SOUVENIR ADOLF CHAWOIK. Do not know introducer or date. Clusters of semi-double, pink flowers. Probably a Wichuraiana.

SOUV. D'ERNEST THEBAULT. Thebault Lebreton, 1921. Wichuraiana with clusters of small, double, dark red flowers.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS DENOYEL. C. Chambard, 1920. Fine Hybrid Tea with very large, semi-double, velvety crimson flowers, shaded scarlet and black. Not very vigorous or free blooming.

SOUV. DE L'AVIATEUR METIVIER. R. Tanne, 1913. Excellent pale yellow Wichuraiana, with fairly large, double flowers, turning white as they open.

SOUV. DE L'AVIATEUR OLIVIER DE MONTALENT. R. Tanne, 1913. Beautiful Wichuraiana with large, well-shaped, dull pink flowers tinged salmon. Sometimes blooms in autumn.

SOUV. DE L'EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX. Puyravaud, 1906. Strong-growing but undistinguished imitation of Crimson Rambler.

SOUV. DE LOUIS BERTRAND. Originator and date unknown. Wichuraiana with pale chamois-yellow flowers turning white.

SOUV. DE MME. J. METRAL. P. Bernaix, 1888. Cherry-red Tea with very large, fragrant, double flowers.

SOUV. DE MME. LEONIE VIENNOT. P. Bernaix, 1898. Vigorous Tea with large, semi-double, pale pink flowers, strongly flushed with golden yellow and touched with red. Interesting as the pollen parent of most of the *Gigantea* hybrids raised at the Lisbon Botanical Gardens.

SOUV. DE NEMOURS. Herve, 1869. Strong-growing pink-flowered Bourbon.

SOUV. DE PAUL RAUDNITZ. Cochet-Cochet, 1909. A hybrid of Wichuraiana and Crimson Rambler, with white flowers tinged with salmon.

SOUV. DE PRINCE C. D'ARENBERG. Soupert & Notting, 1897. Canary-yellow Hybrid Tea.

SOUV. DE SHELBY WALLACE. R. S. Moore, 1929. Climbing Polyantha, with clusters of small, semi-double, salmon-pink flowers fading white.

SOUV. DU SENATEUR BAZIRE. V. Lottin, 1918. Another blue rambler of the Veilchenblau strain.

STAR OF HURST. E. J. Hicks, 1916. Fragrant Wichuraiana, with clusters of single white flowers.

STAR OF PERSIA. Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1919. Moderately vigorous climber, generally classed as a hybrid of *Rosa fastida*. It bears large, single or semi-double, bright yellow flowers which do not fade white. The foliage is very bad, and it sometimes fails to bloom at all. Not a great deal unlike Le Reve but perhaps the flowers are a trifle smaller and a shade brighter. Very hardy.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

STELLA. Soupert & Notting, 1905. Multiflora bearing clusters of bright red flowers with white centers.

STEPHANIE-ET-RODOLPHE. Levet, 1880. An orange-yellow Tea which fades creamy white. The full name of this rose is almost a record. It is Fiancailles de la Princesse Stephanie et de l'Archiduc Rodolphe.

STUDIENRAT SCHLENZ. P. Lambert, 1926. Vigorous Hybrid Tea, with very large, double, fragrant flowers of silvery pink.

SUMMER JOY. M. H. Walsh, 1911. Very pretty dark rose-pink flowers in great clusters adorn this almost forgotten Wichuraiana.

SUNDAY BEST. A. Clark, 1924. Pillar rose of undetermined class, probably Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual. Its gorgeous, single red flowers have conspicuous white centers and are borne very freely early in the season. Autumn blooms scarce.

SUSAN LOUISE. C. E. Adams, 1929. Everblooming, dwarfish pillar rose, descended from Belle of Portugal, with very beautiful long buds and handsome light pink flowers throughout the season.

SUSANNE. Capt. Thomas. Not introduced. Vigorous, almost thornless climber with a profusion of small, semi-double, light yellow flowers of the Banksia type.

SWEETHEART. M. H. Walsh, 1899. Very pretty, pale pink Wichuraiana, with rather large, fragrant flowers. Not very distinct.

SWEET LAVENDER. Paul & Son, 1912. Vigorous Multiflora, with mauve-tinted, single flowers.

SYLVIA. W. Paul, 1911. Wichuraiana of moderate growth, with clusters of pale lemon-yellow flowers fading to white.

SYRINGA. J. Bond, 1931. Wichuraiana with trusses of large, single, pure white flowers, said to resemble those of a philadelphus or Mock Orange.

TAUSENDSCHEIN. J. C. Schmidt, 1906. A well-known, thornless Multiflora, with huge clusters of large, semi-double, ruffled flowers which vary through tints of white, pale pink, rose and creamy yellow. A very fine variety, prettier than Roserie or any of its descendants.

TEA RAMBLER. Paul & Sons, 1904. Moderately vigorous Multiflora with clusters of fragrant, coppery pink and salmon flowers. Very attractive.

TENNESSEE BELLE. Introducer and date unknown. Multiflora with clusters of bright rosy pink flowers.

THALIA. P. Lambert, 1895. This is the "White Rambler" of traveling nurserymen's plate-books. It is a strong-growing Multiflora, with huge clusters of semi-double, white flowers with a peculiar and not altogether pleasant odor.

THALIA REMONTANT. P. Lambert, 1901. Probably one of the earliest of the Lambertiana race, with clusters of fairly double, white flowers, borne more or less intermittently all summer.

THE BEACON. W. Paul & Son, 1922. Strong-growing Wichuraiana with Multiflora characteristics. It bears huge clusters of rather large, single, fiery red flowers with white centers. Very showy but not at all distinct.

THE GARLAND. Wells, 1835. An interesting old hybrid of the Musk Rose and some other species which was called Multiflora at that time. It bears long, loose sprays of semi-double, whitish flowers. Not very vigorous and valuable only as an antique.

THE LION. Paul & Sons, 1900. Popular, large-flowered, single, bright red Multiflora not a great deal unlike Carmine Pillar.

THE WALLFLOWER. Paul & Sons, 1900. Excellent Multiflora with huge clusters of semi-double, bright red flowers. Very striking and effective.

CLIMBING ROSES

THELMA. W. Easlea & Sons, 1927. Most attractive Wichuraiana with huge clusters of large, single or semi-double flowers of pale salmon- or flesh-pink. Distinct color, unfading and attractive.

THIERGARTEN. P. Lambert, 1905. Multiflora with long-stemmed clusters of ochre-yellow flowers, paling to white.

THISBE. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1918. A bushy Musk with clusters of double, rosette-like flowers of pale chamois-yellow, borne more or less freely all season.

THORESBYANA. Bennett's Seedling raised at Thoresby where Bennett was gardener.

TONNER'S FANCY. A. Clark, 1928. Promising Gigantea from Australia, with splendid foliage and large, double, fragrant white flowers, tinged pink in the bud. Should be tried in the South.

TRAVERSER. A. Clark, 1928. Gigantea with large yellow and cream flowers. Much admired in Australia. Very little known here.

TRICOLORE. Robert et Moreau, 1865. A vigorous Multiflora with lilac-pink flowers, having serrated petals dotted white.

TRICOLORE. Weigand, 1906. Wichuraiana with clusters of small, double flowers, variegated red, white, and pink.

TRIER. P. Lambert, 1904. Shrubby Lambertiana with clusters of semi-double, pinkish white flowers tinged with yellow, borne more or less freely all season.

TRIOMPHE DE GUILLOT FILS. Guillot fils, 1861. An old Tea with pink and white flowers, shaded yellow.

TROUBADOUR. M. H. Walsh, 1911. Pretty, bright crimson Wichuraiana with a lovely name. The names of most of Walsh's roses were attractive and expressive.

TURNER'S PINK RAMBLER. C. Turner, 1911. Pink form of Crimson Rambler.

UHLAND. P. Lambert, 1916. Lambertiana with reddish yellow flowers in clusters.

UNA. W. Paul, 1900. A Bourbon with large, single and semi-double, pale buff flowers which fade nearly white.

UNIQUE. F. Evans, 1928. Climbing Polyantha with clustered tawny orange-salmon flowers. Blooms in autumn.

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. W. A. Manda, 1898. One of the four original Wichuraiana hybrids. A trailer with clusters of small, double, pink flowers.

VALENTIN BEAULIEU. Barbier & Cie., 1902. Wichuraiana. Strong pillar rose with drooping laterals and irregular pale pink flowers.

VANITY. The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1920. Large, shrubby Musk, with loose sprays of single, rose-pink flowers throughout the season.

VEILCHENBLAU. J. C. Schmidt, 1909. The famous "Blue Rose," the ancestor of a long line of similar purplish pink Multifloras. It resembles Crimson Rambler strongly in habit, and produces large clusters of purplish pink buds which open to semi-double violet-toned flowers of a distinctly blue shade. The yellow stamens mar the effect by giving the plant a peculiar muddy color at a distance. Some people find it attractive, others despise it, but, nevertheless, it is interesting and, I believe, an important rose.

VENUSTA PENDULA. This is an old climber, introducer and date unknown, probably an Ayrshire, with pinkish white flowers. See Ruga.

VICOMTESSE DE CHABANNES. E. Buatois, 1921. Interesting Wichuraiana, with large, semi-double, purplish crimson flowers tinted white in the center.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

VICOMTESSE PIERRE DU FOU. J. Sauvageot, 1923. A striking Hybrid Tea of perpetual flowering habit, with large, double, deep salmon-pink flowers marked with red and yellow, and occasionally tinged with magenta. Foliage and buds very handsome.

VICTOR TESCHENDORFF. Muller, 1911. Multiflora with clusters of small, coppery pink flowers.

VICTORY. F. R. M. Undritz, 1918. Wichuraiana with large, dark pink flowers, admirable only for its vigorous growth.

VIOLETTE. E. Turbat & Cie., 1921. Finest of all the descendants of Veilchenblau which I have seen. It is a Multiflora with large clusters of semi-double, ruffled, pure violet flowers, only occasionally tinged with magenta. It is most unusual and striking and I consider it a beautiful rose.

VIRGINIE DEMONT-BRETON. Pierre Cochet, 1902. Hybrid Tea with large, fragrant, pink flowers tinged with salmon.

VON LILIENCRON. P. Lambert, 1916. Strong, shrubby Lambertiana with clusters of yellowish red buds and light pink flowers throughout the season.

WALTHAM BRIDE. W. Paul & Son, 1906. Early-flowering Multiflora, with clusters of snow-white, double flowers.

WALTHAM CLIMBER NO. 1. W. Paul & Son, 1885. Bright crimson Tea, descended from Gloire de Dijon.

WALTHAM CLIMBER NO. 2. W. Paul & Son, 1885. Tea with large, flame-red flowers tinged with crimson.

WALTHAM CLIMBER NO. 3. W. Paul & Son, 1885. Vigorous Tea with large, bright rosy crimson flowers.

WALTHAM RAMBLER. W. Paul & Son, 1903. Multiflora of the Leuchstern type with clusters of pale pink flowers having darker edges.

WAR PAINT. A. Clark, 1930. A strong, free-flowering Hybrid Tea, bearing very large, double, bright rosy red flowers with fiery scarlet shades.

WARTBURG. H. Kiese & Co., 1910. Multiflora of the Tausendschön type, with clusters of double flowers in several shades of pink.

WEDDING BELLS. M. H. Walsh, 1906. Descended from Crimson Rambler, with clusters of dark rose-pink flowers.

WEIGAND'S CRIMSON RAMBLER. See Non Plus Ultra.

WEISSE MARECHAL NIEL. F. Deegen, Jr., 1895. Creamy white sport from the famous old Noisette.

WEISSE HERUMSTREICHER. J. C. Schmidt, 1895. Strong-growing climber with clusters of fairly large, pure white flowers. Probably a Multiflora.

W. FREELAND KENDRICK. Capt. Thomas, 1920. Everblooming Wichuraiana of dwarf pillar growth. Flowers double, fragrant, pale silvery pink, sometimes white.

WHITE DAWSON. Ellwanger & Barry, 1900. Multiflora with clusters of single white flowers.

WHITE DOROTHY. B. R. Cant & Sons, 1908. Surpassed in beauty by Sanders' White Rambler and perhaps several other cluster-flowered ramblers, this white sport of Dorothy Perkins has become widely distributed. It produces clusters of snow-white flowers and is a plant of extraordinary vigor.

CLIMBING ROSES

WHITE MERVEILLE. W. Paul & Son. Date unknown. A sport of Tausendschon.

WHITE MRS. FLIGHT. T. Rockford, 1916. A pure white sport of Mrs. F. W. Flight.

WHITE PET. See Felicite et Perpetue.

WHITE TAUSENDSCHEIN. W. Paul & Son, 1913. Evidently several roses were put out by this name and records are confused. At least one came from Germany and one from England. Whether this is different from White Merveille or not, nobody knows. It doesn't make much difference.

WICHMOSS. Barbier & Cie., 1911. Inferior Wichuraiana, interesting because its buds are mossy. One of the few successful attempts at introducing the Moss rose characteristics into a modern race. The pale blush-pink flowers fade white.

WICHURAIANA RUBRA (Rubra). Barbier & Cie., 1900. A hybrid of Wichuraiana and Crimson Rambler, with clusters of single red flowers with white centers.

WICKING. Geschwindt, 1909. Moderately vigorous climber of unknown class, with clusters of yellowish pink flowers.

WILHELM I. Originator and date unknown. Reported to be a vigorous Wichuraiana with very large, double, flesh-white flowers tinged with salmon.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON. Vve. Ducher, 1878. Gorgeous Noisette of vigorous growth, with sprays and clusters of moderately large, burnt-orange buds and flowers varying to primrose and lighter yellow. One of the finest continuous blooming climbers for the South.

WILLIAM C. EGAN. J. Dawson, 1900. Trailing Wichuraiana with rather large, pale flesh-pink flowers. Good color. Almost forgotten but valuable.

WILLIAM K. HARRIS. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1903. A forgotten and unlamented Wichuraiana with small, flesh-colored flowers.

WINSOME. Dobbie & Co., 1931. A free-flowering Hybrid Tea with large, fragrant, cherry-red flowers.

YELLOW MINNEHAHA. F. Cant & Co. Year unknown. Reported to have white flowers with yellow centers.

YVONNE. F. Cant & Co., 1921. A Wichuraiana of the Lady Godiva type, with clusters of blush-pink flowers tinged with yellow. Attractive.

ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN. Bizot pere, 1868. Here we deal with one of the finest climbing roses extant. It is a Bourbon equal to any of the modern Hybrid Teas or Hybrid Perpetuals, and a model for all of them. The strong canes are almost thornless and its bright reddish pink flowers are intensely fragrant. The petals have a silky sheen and texture. For many years it was almost forgotten, but recently has come into its own again. It was once so popular that it was grown under many names, for example, Mme. Gustave Bonnet, Ingegnoli Prediletta, and Zephirine Doingt. The last is one of the numerous misspellings of the original name.

ZIGEUNERBLUT. Geschwindt, 1889. Boursault of vigorous growth, with large, cup-shaped flowers of deep crimson, tinged with purple.

